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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13, 1866.

IN HIS RECENT SPEECH at Leeds, Mr. Bright committed an inaccuracy respecting a noble family who bear a name honoured in the profession of the law, which is worth correction in the columns of a legal journal. Speaking of the recent Brecon election, he said: "I have heard from private sources, and I see it stated in the newspapers that at least two noble families have been very active in their interests through their agents—noble families that I am told came in with the Conqueror, and, as far as I know, it is the only thing that they ever did." Who can have given Mr. Bright this information? The names of the peers who are thus alleged to have influenced the election are Lord Tredegar and the Marquis Camden. With the former we are not concerned. We may observe, however, that he came in, not with the Conqueror, but with Lord Derby; his patent dates from the year 1859. With regard to the latter, we confess we are somewhat surprised that Mr. Bright does not know the origin of the house of Camden. We should have supposed that an eminent Liberal would have known that it was founded, a century ago, by the "famous patriot," Charles Pratt, afterwards Lord Camden. Except Lord Somers, Mr. Bright's political party can boast no brighter ornament. At the bar he was foremost in vindicating the rights of juries to return a general verdict in actions of libel. On the bench, as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, he liberated Wilkes from illegal detention under Lord Halifax's general warrant, and afterwards declared these warrants to be illegal. Lastly, after being created Lord Camden, he delivered his maiden speech against the power of the English Legislature to tax our American colonies. His conduct in Wilke's case made him, we are told by Lord Campbell, "the idol of the nation." Addresses poured in upon him from every quarter. Great cities presented him with the freedom of their corporations, and in the Guildhall of the city of London was hung a portrait of him by Sir Joshua Reynolds, with an inscription, "in honour of the zealous asserter of English liberty by law."

The family of Pratt, therefore, has deserved well of the country. Whether its present representative is, or is not, guilty of the offences imputed to him, it is not our province to inquire. We have alluded to the subject merely for the purpose of correcting the singular mistake made by the great orator at Leeds.

THE PROCEEDINGS of the Social Science Congress at Manchester have been full of interest for professional men. Amongst the subjects discussed, law has held a conspicuous place, and many papers have been read which deserve our readers' attention. The law of International Copyright, the law of Bankruptcy, International Law, the Repression of Crime, together with numerous other topics, have been treated ably by intelligent and thoughtful men. Of course the Congress has not been without its eccentricities, amongst whom may be named Miss Walker, a practitioner of medicine in America, who appears to have been quite ready to take part in any discussion upon any subject, lays infanticide to over-

dress. Her observations on the latter topic, however, seem to have been summarily though not discourteously checked, and indeed in this, as in most other instances, the members of the Congress who had met for real business seemed disinclined to listen to irrelevant observations. Upon the whole, the meeting has been successful, and much valuable information may be gathered from the record of its proceedings. It would be impossible for us to do justice to the vast range of subjects treated of, but we have selected a few of the more remarkable of them for a short commentary.

THE "REPRESSION OF CRIME" section was opened by an address from Mr. Hanbury, M.P., which calls for scarcely any observation. But there is one circumstance to which he alluded as a subject of congratulation, which is capable of an explanation, less favourable to public morality, than that adopted by the speaker. He pointed to the diminution of convicts in penal servitude as a mark of the increased virtue and good conduct of the population. There were 2,608 committals in 1863, and only 1,935 in 1865, and we were, therefore, asked to rejoice, by Mr. Hanbury, over the repression of crime. But the difference in numbers may be explained in a very different manner. The *minimum* term of penal servitude has been altered from three years to five, and in consequence dozens of men who would have been sent to our convict prisons, and would have supplied the want of convict labour at present suffered at Portland, have been sentenced to imprisonment instead of to penal servitude. It is probable that to this alteration of the law, quite as much as to any general improvement in morality, the decline of the number of our convicts is owing.

But the most valuable paper in this department was read by Mr. M. D. Hill, Q.C., on the punishment of criminals sentenced to penal servitude for life. He advocates the entire separation of these from all other criminals, and the total abolition, as a rule, of anything like any remission of sentence. "The vast majority will change their gaol only for their grave." This sounds a harsh and inhuman proposition, but Mr. Hill gave grave reasons for inflicting on the worst class of offenders a punishment from which there should be no escape. Sir Walter Crofton, upon whom no one can fasten the charge of cruelty or inhumanity, supported Mr. Hill's views. Mr. Chambers, M.P., the Common Serjeant, opposed them and denounced them as opposed to the spirit of the age. His speech was not distinguished by any depth of argument, and we should suppose that most of those present retired with a conviction that, for some men, at all events, a lifelong imprisonment is absolutely necessary, and that any mitigation which can be purchased by good conduct should be within, and not without the prison walls.

THE PREVALENCE OF INFANTICIDE formed the subject of an interesting paper by Dr. Lankester, one of the coroners for Middlesex. His estimate of the number of infants murdered every year in England has been disputed, but no one will deny that the crime of child-murder is fearfully prevalent. Dr. Lankester recommends some excellent measures, both of prevention and cure. For the purpose of prevention he would encourage the institution both of asylums for the protection of fallen women, and of foundling hospitals. For the purpose of cure he recommends a departure from capital punishment for the offence when detected. The present state of the law in this respect is indeed most unsatisfactory. Juries are reluctant to convict at all in this class of cases, and the ingenuity of counsel now obtains, and, as long as death is nominally the punishment of infanticide, will continue to obtain, the most preposterous acquittals. Many a guilty girl escapes altogether on some frivolous and utterly unproved ground of defence such as puerperal mania, or else is found guilty of "concealment of birth" merely. In cases where the age of the victim renders this merciful alternative impossible, the jury are indeed ready to catch at any straw which can justify

mercy. Nor is such a forgetfulness of duty entirely without excuse. The motives of the prisoner they have to try and whom they ought to condemn are seldom un-mixedly evil. Effie in the "Heart of Midlothian" and Hetty in "Adam Bede" are not murderesses of the school of Mrs. Manning. Shame as well as poverty is often the temptation to the crime of infanticide, and the existence of shame shows that in the mother's breast there remain the remnants of self-respect. At the same time the leniency of juries, although not inexcusable, is disastrous. It may be highly desirable that women should no longer be hanged for child-murder, but that they should escape altogether because, if found guilty, they possibly may be hanged, is surely most dangerous to infant life. The recommendation of the Royal Commission, which, we may observe, Dr. Lankester approves, that a term of years of penal servitude should be substituted for the capital penalty would probably do much to insure that *certainity* of punishment so invariably effective for the prevention of crime.

THE QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT found an able exponent in Mr. Anthony Trollope. The author of "Framley Parsonage," and the "Small House at Allington," naturally feels indignant at the injustice at present done to English literary men by the absence of international copyright. They suffer far more than the American writers, because, at present at any rate, the American readers of English books are far more numerous than English readers of American. Occasionally some work by authors like Mrs. Stowe, or the late Nathaniel Hawthorne, commands a large sale here, but an American writer needs to have a very wide celebrity at home before his books are reprinted by the London publishers. On the other hand, many English authors, especially of religious tales, whose names are hardly known to the general reader here, count their readers by thousands on the other side of the Atlantic. It is only recently, for example, that the exquisite "Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family" have been much read in England, whilst for nearly two years they have enjoyed a popularity in the United States almost rivaling that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

We trust that ere long Congress will think fit to deal with this question in a liberal spirit. Any offer on their part to do what after all is a mere act of justice will, we are sure, be immediately and heartily reciprocated by our own Parliament. An international copyright would really be in the end advantageous not only to the authors of both countries, but to the booksellers, publishers, and, as Mr. Trollope proved, to the reading public generally.

THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY was very fully discussed in the section devoted to municipal law. We print at length, in another column a suggestive address from Mr. Hawes on the subject, treated from a commercial point of view. All the speakers, although naturally differing as to the right course for future legislation, agreed in condemning the prevailing system. It is to be hoped that some reform in it may be speedily effected. If Lord Chelmsford could deal with the question satisfactorily he would gain for himself lasting renown both as a legal and commercial reformer.

Our space will not permit us to allude further to the meeting at Manchester. Although there was occasionally a slight tendency observable on the part of some of the speakers to indulge too much in rather rambling observations, there can be no doubt that each succeeding congress contributes, in a sensible degree, to the cause of social reform.

The present meeting has been well attended by members of the legal profession. In addition to the venerable ex-president, who was able to read one of his usual entertaining papers *de omnibus rebus*, Mr. James, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Denman, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Daniel, Q.C., Mr. Robert Wilson, and many other barristers and solicitors took part in the proceedings.

MR. H. J. ROBY, Professor of Jurisprudence in University College, London, delivered the introductory lecture of the session at the college on Monday last. The lecturer selected as his topic, "Law as a branch of General Education," and devoted himself, not unsuccessfully, to proving that when treated in a scientific spirit, law, and especially English law, deserves a prominent place in a scheme of a liberal education. It would be, we believe, most advantageous to our future legislation if the truth of the professor's proposition were generally recognised. The subject of law in this country is too frequently treated in an exclusively professional spirit; and to this circumstance we owe in no small degree the fact that, instead of a code, systematic in form and simple in conception, we possess nothing better than "a codeless myriad of precedent, a wilderness of single instances." If laymen as well as lawyers were made acquainted with the principles which ought to underlie all laws, legal reform would become easier. Our statutes, at which the late Mr. Phillimore was fond of pointing as a signal illustration of his theory of the incapacity of the English people for the task of law-making, would become less complex, and would probably be marshalled according to some intelligible principle. But as long as our legislators themselves are ignorant of legal principles we cannot expect from them scientific legislation; still less can we expect a satisfactory digest of existing law. We think, therefore, that Mr. Roby was wise to seize an opportunity of asserting the right of law to a place amongst general studies. Surely it is of far more practical value than half the "ologies," on the importance of which fantastic educational reformers insist. We are glad that the college authorities have, by the establishment of evening classes on the subject, placed the means of gaining some knowledge of it within the reach of London students. A systematic course of instruction on jurisprudence, English law, and civil law will be given during the ensuing session by Mr. Roby and the other gentlemen who have been associated with him as colleagues. There are classes at King's College of a similar description, and if the students of either college wish to test their proficiency by examination, they can offer themselves for the law degree of the University of London, on which the recent regulations have conferred a thoroughly scientific character.

IN LAST SATURDAY'S *Solicitors' Journal* appeared a report of an application made to Mr. Hall, Vice-Chancellor Stuart's Chief Clerk, in the matter of the Trent and Humber Shipbuilding Company (Limited), for permission to prosecute a wharfinger at Gainsborough for an alleged unlawful possession of some of the company's property. Although we studiously avoided giving publicity to the name of the party accused, which was openly stated, we feel called upon to give insertion to the following paragraph which appeared in the *Times* of Thursday:—

"UNFOUNDED CHARGE AGAINST A MERCHANT.—On last Tuesday Mr. Henry Curtis, merchant and packet manager, surrendered to his recognizances before the Gainsborough bench of magistrates to answer a charge of felony preferred against him by the official liquidator of the Trent and Humber Shipbuilding Company. On the case being called on, Mr. Beadon announced that he was not prepared with any evidence, and the charge would be withdrawn. The prosecutor had received information that a quantity of machinery, valued at more than £50, belonging to the ship company, was concealed on Mr. Curtis's premises, and, on a search warrant being obtained, it was found there. Mr. Curtis was then apprehended and brought before their worships. The prosecutor had discharged his duty, and was satisfied, but some explanation was still necessary to show how Mr. Curtis came in possession of the machinery. Mr. Black-

burn, of Sheffield, instructed by Mr. Plaskitt, solicitor, declined on behalf of the prisoner to have the case withdrawn, and asked for a formal discharge. The charge was a most preposterous and impudent one. The defendant was now, as on a previous occasion, prepared to prove that the machinery had been distrained for rent more than two years ago, and that there was yet an unsatisfied lien of upwards of £20 upon it. The learned counsel expressed himself warmly upon the case, and the bench at once ordered the accused's discharge."

OUR READERS will find in another column the new rules made in pursuance of the recent Attorneys' and Solicitors' Act (Ireland). The object of the new enactment and of the rules is to assimilate, as far as possible, the English and Irish qualifications for practising the law. A preliminary examination will be in future required in Dublin, as it is for non-academic articulated clerks in London, and thus a guarantee is provided against the intrusion of uneducated persons into the profession in Ireland as well as in England. A special paid examiner, Mr. J. F. Goodman, has been appointed, who will fulfil in Ireland the same function as is fulfilled in England at the Law Institution by one of the masters of the common law courts. For the assistance of students during the period between their admission as "apprentices," and the final examination, a professorship of law has been instituted. Mr. Hickson, barrister-at-law, has been appointed to occupy this position. In London we have no regular "professor of law," but his place is supplied by the readers and lecturers annually appointed by the Council of the Incorporated Law Society. Few articulated clerks would hesitate to acknowledge the great assistance they have received in their education from these gentlemen. No doubt the Irish "apprentices" will find the instructions of the legal professor equally beneficial. His lectures, which are to spread over periods of three years, will embrace the subjects of equity, common law, and real property. We have alluded elsewhere to the importance of systematic legal education, and we welcome these new rules as another step in the right direction.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS, 1865.—Part II.

A very considerable increase both in the amount of business and in the amount of fees in the three superior courts of common law in the year 1865, is shown to have taken place. The writs of summons issued amounted to 119,097 last year, and to 113,158 in the previous year, while the total number of all the proceedings in these courts was 224,924 in 1865, against 211,243 in 1864. The fees last year amounted to £74,688 5s. 6d., and for the previous year to £69,807 4s. 6d. The increase extends to each of the three courts, but in the greatest degree to the Court of Queen's Bench.

The associates of the three superior courts of common law have made returns showing the number of remanets from the year 1864, for trial at the commencement of the year, and also the number at the close of the year; they were at the beginning 238, and at the end 323. In the three superior courts 4,580 causes were entered for trial; 2,232 were tried, and the remainder, except the remanets, were withdrawn or struck out. The total number of the judgments pronounced by the three courts was 38,440, the number in 1864 having been 36,564, an increase of 5.1 per cent on that year, and on the average of the five preceding years of 11.0 per cent.

Of the result of the 3,018 cases tried at Westminster at *Nisi prius* and on the circuits the verdict was absolute for the plaintiff in 1742, or more than half, and in 343 it only was for the defendant. Other verdicts were subject to a special case, or to a reference, or the jury were discharged, &c., and the total amount received by these verdicts for the plaintiff was £535,556. Rules *nisi* for a new trial were granted in 212 cases, and refused

in 95; 88 rules were made absolute by the Court sitting *in banco*, and 97 discharged, in 4 the Court was divided.

The business done in the chambers of the judges is shewn by the returns furnished by the chamber clerks, and exhibits a very large increase on every item. More than 11,000 more summonses were issued in 1865 than in 1864, and the returns show a proportionate increase on all chamber business.

The statements furnished by the masters showing the receipts to the Sutor's Fund, and the amount of fees levied prove an increase in 1865, as compared with the preceding year, amounting, with regard to the former, to 21.4 per cent., and with regard to the former to 7.0 per cent., following an increase of 41.6 per cent. in the receipts to the fund, and of 8.1 per cent. in the amount of fees levied in 1864, as compared with the amounts in 1863.

The fees taken in the Common Law Courts and offices will in future be received in stamps.

County court business has not continued to show a decrease, although the amount of business done has not risen to the average of the five years preceding 1864. Plaints were entered in 782,849 cases for sums amounting to £1,847,110, while the numbers were in 1864 738,481, for sums amounting to £1,760,384. Out of the number of plaintiffs entered 300,158 were for sums under forty shillings, and the average costs and fees in all the cases determined was 13s. 7d. each.

The Liverpool Court of Passage, and the Sheriff's Court of London again exhibit the largest amount of business done by any of the thirty-three local circuit courts. Seven of the nine which had no business in 1864 were in a like position in 1865, and in the other two there had been but three cases between them for sums amounting in the whole to £19. The total number of proceedings commenced in the whole of these courts in 1865 was 27,194 against 28,411 in 1864, showing a decrease of 1,217, and following a decrease of 2,376 in the two preceding years.

A continued increase appears in the business of the Lord Mayor's Court.

Proceedings in bankruptcy, both in London and in the country district courts and in the county courts show an increase. The total number of adjudications in all the courts was 8,305 as against 7,224 in the year 1865. In 3,733 cases the debts exceeded £300, and in the remainder they were under that amount. In 1,639 cases a dividend was made, and in 5,727 there was no dividend. Only thirty-five bankrupts paid twenty shillings in the pound, while 861 paid less than two shillings and sixpence. There were forty-six appeals; in thirteen of which the judgments were affirmed, in fifteen reversed; in one the judgment was varied; and seventeen were pending, abandoned, or arranged. Under trust deeds there were ten appeals, in six of which the judgments were affirmed, in one judgment was reversed, and three were pending, abandoned or arranged. The total receipts amounted to £156,478, being more than £20,000 less than in 1864; the payments amounted to £128,066.

The business of the Court of Chancery does not exhibit an increase in every branch as it has done in former years, while, upon the whole, we are unable to discover any real falling off in the amount of the work, while the additional labour of winding-up joint-stock companies is very great. At the commencement of the year there were, of cases set down for hearing, such as pleas, demurrers, motions for decree, &c., &c., 531; during the year 2,124 were set down, 1,905 were heard, 251 were otherwise disposed of, and 499 remained to be heard, all these numbers were slightly below those of 1864. The number of days each of the judges sat in court was as follows:—the Lord Chancellor, 79; the Lords Justices, 123; the Master of the Rolls, 150; the three Vice-Chancellors respectively, 171, 163, and 170. Again, in 1865, there were no sittings of the Lord Chancellor and Lords Justices together. Only one cause was tried with a jury

and one without; in 1864 there were three trials by jury. It is evident that chancery suitors do not appreciate this recent addition to their rights. The number of orders drawn up by the registrars was 12,231, and the total amount of fees collected thereon by stamps was £13,448; in 1864 the orders were 12,356, and the amount of fees, £13,630. In the chambers of the Master of the Rolls and the three Vice-Chancellors 20,389 summonses were issued, as against 19,291 in 1864, and 13,891 orders were made. From the returns furnished by the chief clerks it appears that there were 155 orders for winding up joint-stock companies pending in the year ended the 1st of November, 1865; in 1864 the number was 104. The amount of calls made under these orders was £3,394,618, and £912,227 was ordered to be paid as dividends to creditors. In the return of proceedings instituted during the year we find an increase everywhere—2,503 bills were filed, 25 special cases, 462 administration summonses, and 326 other originating summonses filed, amounting in all to 3,316, as against 2,966 in 1864. The amount of fees received in the offices of the clerks of records and writs shows a proportionate increase. The Lord Chancellor's principal secretary furnishes a return showing the number of petitions presented to have been 2,103, as against 2,149 in 1864. 837 petitions were presented to the Master of the Rolls, against 827 in the previous year. Petitions under the Winding-up Act were 137, whereas in 1864 they only numbered 75.

The taxing masters of the Court of Chancery taxed 6,694 bills of costs, being a considerable decrease on the numbers of previous years. The amount of fees received in their offices is less by £1,508. The total amount of the funds belonging to suitors paid and transferred into court during the year 1865 was £18,559,386, and the amount paid and transferred out of court during the same period was £17,864,414, these amounts are below those of last year, although very much above the average of previous years. These moneys were placed to 26,721 different accounts, and this will indicate better than the amount of the funds the labour required to keep the accounts of the suitors. From the account of the Suitors' Fee Fund we find that the fees levied on the suitors amounted altogether to £100,121.

In the Chancery Court of Lancaster there has been a decrease of nearly a fourth in the number of proceedings originated, and of a third in the number of causes set down, during the year; in other respects no great variation appears.

The proceedings in the High Court of Admiralty have been more numerous than in 1864. At the commencement of the year 169 causes were pending, and 501 were instituted during the year, making together 670; the number in 1864 was 638. Judgments were pronounced in 158 cases, as against 145 in the previous year.

The Divorce Court does not this year exhibit its usual average of increase; the total number of petitions filed was 308; in 1862 it was 332, and for the five previous years the average was 291. 1865 is therefore above the average, but below last year in this respect. On the other hand, 260 judgments were given, four of which were by the full court. In 1864 there were but 148 judgments pronounced, the average being 219. The amount of the fees received is, as in the case of the petitions, below that of last year, but above the average.

The proceedings of the judicial committee of the Privy Council are shown under the heads of Admiralty Court, Ecclesiastical Courts, Channel Islands and Isle of Man, Colonies and India. In 1865, 89 appeals were entered and 32 were heard. In 1864 the numbers were respectively 78 and 40.

The House of Lords had 62 appeals presented to it, and delivered 37 judgments. The total number of causes heard in the session of 1865 (including causes standing over for judgment) was 33, against 36 in 1864.

At the end of the session 48 causes remained for hearing.

Again then, in the year 1865 we observe the business of all the courts (with the exception of the county courts and some of the local civil courts of ancient jurisdiction) is still on the increase, or at least maintaining itself above the average of previous years, and yet the arrears do not increase. Obviously, then, more work is done by the judges and their officers, and more work than ever remains in store for them. This is not the place to point out the manner in which the work of the judges can be more equally distributed, but, if their number is to remain as heretofore, a mode of re-distributing the business must very shortly be adopted in order to prevent an inevitable accumulation of arrears.

REVIEW.

The Law of Railway Rating, together with some Observations upon the Practical mode of its application. By G. D. WARRY, of the Western Circuit, Barrister-at-Law. London: Stevens & Son. 1866.

The author of this work has chosen a dry and difficult subject to write upon. Few tasks are less agreeable than the laborious reading and classifying of cases decided on the construction of a modern Act of Parliament, and of all modern Acts none has produced a drearier crop of cases than the Parochial Assessment Act (6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 96). Whilst that statute provides a convenient criterion of rateable value in ordinary cases, there are many others in which it does not furnish one equally convenient, and amongst those cases to which it is pre-eminently inapplicable is that of railways. The fact is that when it was passed railways were in their infancy. The Rocket engine had, it is true, crossed Chat Moss, but the wildest dreamer had not conceived that in less than a generation England would be covered with a network of iron rails. Consequently—to adopt Lord Campbell's language in *Reg. v. Great Western Railway Company*, 15 Q. B. 397—the rule laid down by the Act, although easily applicable to the property the Legislature had then in contemplation, is “wholly inapplicable to a railway extending many miles through many parishes, with a trunk line and branches, the traffic upon its different sections varying materially, and the expenses of working these different sections bearing no certain proportion to the earnings upon them.” In such a case the Court has no alternative but to proceed upon the “most improbable and nearly absurd supposition that a person may be found who would take the portion of the railway which passes through a single parish and no more, as tenant from year to year.” In spite, however, of the difficulties thus forcibly pointed out, the parochial system has been applied to railways as well as to all other descriptions of property.

Mr. Warry has collected, in this volume, the decisions on the subject he treats of. After a few preliminary pages which are devoted to a general consideration of the persons and property liable to be rated, he proceeds to examine at length the vexed question of “gross receipts.” He divides his remarks into sections, each one of which illustrates a different principle. Thus one is devoted to the rateable value of a station, another to the effect of through booking, a third to “feeding” lines. To each section, with one exception, a decided case (given in full we may observe) serves as a text. The same method is adopted by the author in dealing with “deductions.” It may perhaps be objected that the cases cited by Mr. Warry are reprinted without any very material abridgment, but on the other hand the fact that they are so fully given renders the reader independent of the original report.

Mr. Warry devotes a chapter to the question of “who may be occupiers,” and the work is completed by an appendix setting forth the most recent decision on “contributive value” (*Great Eastern Railway Company v. Churchwards and Overseers of Haughley*, 14 W. R. 779). Altogether Mr. Warry's work will be serviceable to those members of the profession who may be called upon to deal with the question of railway rating.

A correspondent in a Belfast paper states that Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., has become a Roman Catholic, and will shortly give in a pamphlet his reasons for doing so.

COURTS.

VICE-CHANCELLOR STUART'S CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. HALL.)

Oct. 9.—*Millington v. Ellis*.—The interrogatories were filed on the 11th of September, the defendant has already had three weeks' further time to answer, and he now asked for a month.

The application was opposed. It was stated that the property was going to be sold, and it was desired to get the interrogatories answered, so as to give notice of motion at once.

To this it was replied that the Vice-Chancellor had already refused to hear a motion before next term.

Three weeks' further time allowed.

Iderton for plaintiff.

Syms for defendant.

Slater v. Leach.—There are six defendants in this suit living in distant parts of the country, and the accounts extend over fifteen years. The principal defendant is a solicitor, who desires to answer a personal attack made upon him. Further time allowed.

Whyte & Co. for plaintiff.

Cole for defendant.

Stevens v. The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company.—This is an injunction bill, and the interrogatories were delivered a month since. Further time was asked by defendants because counsel were out of town.

The plaintiff opposed the application and said the course of justice should not be stayed because of the absence of counsel. The defendants intended to turn him out of his property *vi et armis*.

On the part of the company it was admitted that the plaintiff was entitled to some portion of the property, which is situate at Forest Hill, but it was alleged that he claimed too much.

Three weeks' time allowed.

Stevens (plaintiff) in person.

Faithfull & Co. for defendants.

Selby v. Albion Bank.—Application for further time to answer was made in this case, and it was opposed, on the ground that the call was carrying ten per cent.

Three weeks' time allowed.

Fielden, M.P. v. Kendall.—This is an injunction suit to restrain the pollution of a stream, and the defendant is the Clerk to the Board of Health of Over Darwen. It was said that Mr. Turner, the counsel, would not be in town till the 20th. Three weeks' further time asked and allowed on payment of costs.

Gregory & Co. for plaintiff.

Barnard for defendant.

Parker v. Butcher.—The question in this case involves the reasonableness of fines made by a building society. Further time to answer asked, the papers being alleged to be before counsel.

Fourteen days allowed.

Solicitors, *Doyle*; *Pattison & Wigg*.

Slater v. De Putron.—This was a second application for time to answer, a month having already been given. One of the defendants had been out of the jurisdiction, but has now returned. The three others have put in their answers, and there would be a liability to a notice of motion to dismiss for want of prosecution if something were not done.

Fourteen days allowed on payment of costs.

Solicitors, *Ashurst, Morris, & Co.*; *Chapple*.

Alliance Bank v. Xeres Wine Company.—This was an *ex parte* application for twelve weeks' extension of time to serve parties out of the jurisdiction with bill and interrogatories. The original order had not limited the time; and it was said that when the order was silent the time expired in twelve weeks, unless application was made to extend it. "The Record and Writ Practice of the Court of Chancery," by Mr. Braithwaite, page 516, under the head of "Within what time the copy of the bill is to be served," was referred to.

Application granted.

Crosley & Burn for applicant.

Barnard's Banking Company.—This was an application on the part of Mr. Kemp, the official liquidator of the Contract Corporation, for an extension of the time for closing evidence.

On the part of the liquidators of the Bank it was urged that the evidence on the part of the Contract Corporation was complete; and, consequently, the time, if enlarged at all, should only be till the 23rd of October, as in some of the other cases.

The CHIEF CLERK granted an extension till the 23rd of the present month.

Abrahams for Contract Corporation.

Freshfield & Co. for Barnard's Bank.

Attorney-General v. Edmunds.—This was an application on behalf of Mr. Edmunds for time to answer the information. The interrogatories were delivered on the 28th of May, and accounts extending over forty years were necessary to be gone into.

No order made till affidavit produced showing grounds for extension of time.

Raven & Bradley for informant.

Harrison & Lewis for defendant.

Green v. Green.—This case, reported in last Saturday's Journal, came on by adjournment, and Mr. Collyer was appointed the umpire.

Application was then made to fix the amount of remuneration, but the Chief Clerk refused to do so.

Solicitors, *Dyne & Harvey*; *Woodward*.

Re Bridport Old Brewery Company (Limited).—This case, reported in last week's Journal, again came on to-day. There were two summonses for the appointment of a provisional liquidator. The company was formed in 1864. In 1865 it paid a dividend of 5 per cent. upon an alleged profit of £4,500, although it was now proved that at that time there was an absolute loss of £10,000. It was also said that for some years previous to the formation of the company there had been a loss upon the trading of £20,000 annually. The capital was £60,000, all paid up. The assets consist of the freehold brewery, casks, book debts, beer, malt, &c., valued at £60,000; and the liabilities are said to be £32,000.

On behalf of the largest creditors Mr. Price (Price, Holyland, & Co.) was proposed.

The shareholders had held a meeting, at which they had agreed to wind up voluntarily, and had nominated Mr. James Williams, an actuary of Bridport, as provisional liquidator; and it was sought to have him appointed.

The CHIEF CLERK said no case of urgency had been made out for the appointment of a provisional liquidator, and, as two petitions which had been presented to wind-up would be heard early in Term, he should do nothing now. But if the necessity arose in the *interim* application could be made.

Solicitors, *Harrison & Lewis*; *Payne & Layton*.

Asiatic Banking Corporation.—This bank stopped payment in London on the 5th of October, with liabilities amounting in round numbers to £3,500,000. The business was carried on at various places in India, China, and the East, with a principal establishment in Lombard-street. Two petitions had been presented to wind up—one by the company and the other by creditors. It was now proposed to appoint as provisional liquidators, Mr. W. Turquand, accountant, and Mr. F. W. Laurence, who had been the acting manager of the bank. Affidavits as to Mr. Laurence's fitness were produced, one of them being from Mr. W. F. Narraway, the cashier and manager of the London Joint-Stock Bank.

The CHIEF CLERK assented to the proposal.

It was then stated that the mail would leave on the morrow for all the agencies except Bombay, and it was necessary to send out powers of attorney to persons approved by the Chief Clerk, who should act as the official liquidator's agents.

The CHIEF CLERK ordered the powers to be prepared and brought in.

Freshfield & Co. for liquidators.

A. T. Cox for creditors' petition.

Clarke, Son, & Ravelings for London Joint-Stock Bank, the largest creditors.

Richardson v. Goodson.—Application was made in this case to discharge the defendant out of custody, who had been two months in Hertford jail for contempt, on the ground that the contempt had been purged. A sum of £35 was asked as costs before the defendant was released, but it was replied that according to the practice only 13s. 8d. was payable, which sum had been tendered.

For the plaintiff it was stated that in another case £12 had been paid for costs before release, and that 13s. 8d. was certainly too little, inasmuch as the sheriff's officer must be paid a guinea for effecting the capture.

The CHIEF CLERK said he had certainly always understood the rule to be that 13s. 8d. was the proper sum to be paid after purging contempt, and ordered the defendant to be discharged on payment of that amount.

Renolls for plaintiff.

Long for defendant.

Oct. 10.—*Re Birmingham Banking Company*.—The renewed application on behalf of the committee of shareholders was made in this matter for inspection of books and documents.

Mr. HALL, however, declined to make any order, and adjourned the matter till the 29th of the present month, the day on which the settlement of the list of contributories is to be proceeded with.

Robinson & Preston for applicants.

Chilton & Co. for liquidators.

Gardner v. London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Co. Draebidge v. Same.—Application was made to Mr. Hall by the receivers to be at liberty to pay certain rates and taxes, which were due at the time of the receivers' appointment, out of the general funds of the undertaking. The application was said to be necessary because there were, as it was alleged, certain sums standing to specific accounts, out of which it might be contended that the payments should be made.

Leave granted.

Approval of certain proceedings on writs of *elegit* was also asked and given.

Walker & Martineau for receivers.

Baxter, Rose, & Co. for company.

Asiatic Banking Corporation.—Powers of attorney to gentlemen to act as the agents of the liquidators were approved, to be sent to Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Melbourne, Shanghai, and Hong Kong; these being all the agencies of the corporation, with the exception of Bombay, the mails to all the places but the latter leaving to-day.

Freshfield & Co. for liquidators.

Re Humber Ironworks Company (Limited).—The CHIEF CLERK signed cheques to an amount between £300 and £400 for wages and materials to carry on contracts in hand.

Oct. 11.—*Re Gelynog Llantwit Colliery Company (Limited)*.—In this case the conditions of sale of a portion of the company's property were settled. Another portion was withdrawn in consequence of the lessor, whose consent was necessary, refusing to agree to assign to the purchaser. Arrangements were also made with respect to a call of £10 per share upon the contributories, fourteen in number, and holding 190 shares.

Taylor, Mason, & Co. for liquidator.

Clark for lessor of a portion of the company's property.

Nant Coal Company (Limited).—A provisional liquidator has been appointed in this case, and it was now sought to fix the amount of security to be given. The sum likely to come to the liquidator's hands was said to be £200. Two sureties to that amount ordered, and recognizances ordered to be brought in.

Miller & Miller for liquidator.

Re Saloon Steam Packet Company (Limited).—This was a renewed application for the appointment of Mr. Turquand as provisional liquidator. Two of the company's vessels were advertised for sale; and it was said to be necessary to have a liquidator to protect the company in those sales, as well as with respect to its other property.

Order made.

Wickens for company.

Re General Estates Company (Limited).—In this case the National Bank had agreed to receive rents for certain portions of the company's property, and hold them without claiming any lien upon them. No provisional liquidator has, as yet, been appointed, and application was now made for leave to withdraw a portion of the money now in the National Bank to pay wages and ground-rents.

Mr. HALL declined to make any order.

Solicitors, *Tatham & Son; Sewell & Edwards; Treherne & Wolferstan*.

Re Patent File Company (Limited).—Application was

made in this case for the appointment of the secretary and manager of the company as official liquidators to carry on the company's business. A petition had been presented to wind up, but it was stated that arrangements are in progress which it is hoped will render proceedings upon the petition unnecessary.

Application granted.

Crowdy for applicant.

Re Argoed Colliery Company (Limited).—Authority was given in this case to the liquidator to appoint a solicitor to act for him, and the appointment was directed to be advertised in the *Gazette* and other papers.

Blakeley & Beswick for applicant.

Re Commercial Banking Corporation of India and the East.—This was an application to appoint Mr. Cameron to proceed to China, to act as attorney to the liquidators there; the salary to be £2,500 for one year; Mr. Cameron not to engage in business during that term, and to give security for £10,000. It was stated that at the time of stoppage the assets in China amounted to about a million, and the great bulk was still uncollected.

Affidavits of fitness were produced, and the application was acceded to.

Freshfield & Co. for liquidators.

Clarke, Son, & Rawlings for London Joint-Stock Bank.

Flux & Argles for Bank of Hindustan.

Harrison & Beal for other parties.

Re Birmingham Banking Company.—This was a renewed application on behalf of the committee of shareholders for leave to inspect books and documents in the possession of the liquidators.

Mr. HALL declined to make any order, and adjourned the matter till the 29th of October.

Robinson & Preston for applicants.

Chilton, Burton, & Co. for liquidators.

Re London and Bombay Bank.—This was an application for leave to sell premises belonging to the company in the Old Jewry. Messrs. Shepherd & Riley, solicitors to the bank, to whom is due £1,000, claimed a lien upon the deeds of the property, but agreed to give them up upon being paid £500 of the purchase-money, which was consented to.

Application granted upon production of an affidavit by a valuer.

Harrison & Lewis for liquidator.

Re Blakeley Ordnance Company (Limited).—Authority was given in this case to complete certain buildings; the statement produced showing the advisability of such a course to be verified.

Harrison & Lewis for liquidator.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. Commissioner WINSLOW.)

Oct. 6.—*In Re Thomas Sullivan*.—This was an application for release from custody under peculiar circumstances. The debtor, a gentleman of Cadogan-street, Chelsea, had executed a deed of arrangement in April, 1865, under which he agreed to pay a composition of five shillings in the pound at six, nine, and twelve months. He had given bills to the creditors for their respective amounts; but Mr. Terrell, a creditor, declined to accept the composition, and had since arrested the debtor, notwithstanding the protection given to him under the deed.

Mr. Gray, on behalf of Mr. Terrell, showed cause against the application.

Mr. Reed, for the debtor, argued that the Court had power to uphold the protection which it had granted. He said that the detaining creditor had disputed the validity of the deed without success; but notwithstanding this he arrested the debtor twelve months afterwards, in defiance of the protection of the Court, he having previously indemnified the sheriff. The learned counsel cited several cases, including one of Overend, Watson, & Co., before the Lord Chancellor, who had held that this Court ought to give effect to a deed of arrangement, provided the conditions of the 192nd section of the Act of 1861 were complied with.

The Commissioner doubted whether a single case could be found in which this Court had interfered to release a bankrupt who had been arrested in the face of the protection of the Court. The course had always been to apply to the Court under whose process the bankrupt had been arrested.

Mr. Reed submitted that the Court had ample jurisdiction

to vindicate its own protection, all the requirements of the 192nd section having been fulfilled.

Mr. Gray, who opposed, contended that the deed was void, inasmuch as the bankrupt had not paid the bills when they became due, and application had been made for the money without effect. He said that several of the debtor's allegations were capable of disproof.

His Honour said he could dispose of the application without deciding the question of jurisdiction. One of the covenants in the deed was that the composition bills should be tendered to the creditors forthwith, and there was no evidence that this had been done in Mr. Terrell's case.

Mr. Reed said he understood that the bills had been tendered within three weeks of the execution of the deed.

Mr. Commissioner WINSLOW.—That is not "forthwith." The application must be dismissed with costs.

Oct. 8.—*Re Butler*.—Bagley appeared to show cause against an application for leave to issue execution against a debtor, notwithstanding his execution of a deed of arrangement under the 192nd section of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861. The hearing had been adjourned in consequence of the notice of motion not disclosing the name of the person on whose behalf the application was made, and the applicant had been ordered to pay the costs. With this order he had failed to comply, and he did not appear at the sitting to-day.

The COURT said that if the applicant did not attend, the application would be dismissed with costs.

Order accordingly.

Ex parte the Albion Bank. Re an arranging Debtor.—Brough appeared in support of an application for leave to issue a summons for the examination of a person who had executed a deed of arrangement with his creditors, purporting to be within the 192nd section of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861. The affidavit stated, in substance, that in July last the Albion Bank recovered judgment against the defendant in an action upon a bill of exchange, and ten days afterwards the defendant executed a deed of arrangement, whereby he covenanted to pay to a trustee, on behalf of the creditors, a composition of five shillings in the pound. It was believed that many of the debts which appeared in the list were fictitious, and that to certain of the creditors preferential payments had been made.

The COURT granted the application.

Solicitor, W. Hicks.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

Sir,—I ask permission to say a few words in your Journal as to professional examinations. This subject has had my attention for several years, and this is my apology for now addressing you. The present system is, in my judgment, unsatisfactory to the public. What the public have a right to expect is a general proficiency in the applicant seeking admission. The mere ability to answer a few casual questions in the several departments of law is no real test. Nor is a smattering of Greek and Latin, or of French or Spanish, or even German, any criterion of a man's professional ability. A little consideration shows this. It is impossible to gainsay the fact. Added to all is the cramming system, which, as I venture to assert, is ruinous to the student's intellect. It is a degradation to the applicant for admission. It is like training a man for a pugilistic contest in which the rules of nature are to be set at defiance. How is it the Lord Chancellor permits such a system to exist? One can only account for this by the fact—as I assume it to be—that his Lordship is ignorant of it. This is the excuse I suggest.

Well, sir, what is the remedy? A regular and well-known set of questions which the applicant should be expected to answer. These questions should embrace the elements of each department, and should be published, with answers thereto. Law students would then know what they are about, and for what they have to prepare. At present all is confusion. Not unfrequently the most stupid pass the examination. In some instances even the most stupid may what is called "gain honours," answering the questions like parrots. The examination should be a verbal one, and the examiners should look to the moral and intellectual fitness of the candidates. All this is now overlooked. It must be admitted that character is most important. Many members

of the profession are greatly deficient in this respect. A personal examination would satisfy the examiners whether the candidates were fit for admission, even in intellect and education. The present system is a delusion. It is commonly questioned whether the examiners—nay, even the judges themselves—would pass the examination. Now is the time to look to this subject, and take it up in right earnest. All students will, as I think, agree with my suggestions, and, as I hope, support them. J. CULVERHOUSE.

INFANTICIDE.

Sir,—I beg to thank you for the amount of space which you have devoted in your last number, to a consideration of the suggestions contained in my pamphlet on the above subject; and at the same time I venture to request that you will allow me to explain my meaning, which you appear to have somewhat misunderstood, on one or two points.

I should in the first instance state, that the paper was contributed to the *Social Science Association* last year; the limits prescribed by the rules of the association rendered brevity indispensable, and some misapprehension may have arisen, from the want of a fuller expression of my views on the subject.

I had no idea of taking upon myself the task of discussing the subject of "Infanticide" in a legal point of view. I merely wished to indicate, in general terms, the course usually pursued in criminal courts with regard to this crime, and I attempted to point out some of the probable causes of the failure of justice when inquiries take place in such cases; but as you have been so kind as to excuse me for my want of knowledge in "law and legal procedure," perhaps I may be permitted to say that I should indeed consider myself in need of an apologist, could I have committed the mistake which you attribute to me, and which is implied in your explanation to the effect, that "*medical witnesses and counsel for the defence are not entitled to pronounce verdicts*!" I certainly could not have supposed that my remarks upon "uniformity of sentences" were capable of the construction which you have put upon them. I said that "medical men have great responsibility in the matter, that it is their duty to state the facts in each case as they find them;" my meaning was this, that juries who give the verdict are, or ought to be, influenced by the medical evidence in cases of child-murder; and as the doubtful points in such enquiries are mostly of a medical rather than a legal character, it is the more important to the ends of justice, that the coroner should possess a knowledge of medical science, in order to enable him to elucidate the truth, and place the evidence fairly before the jury. I should be very glad to continue the subject, but I feel I ought not to trespass further on your space at this time; my reason for addressing you is simply for the purpose of making more clear that which seems somewhat obscure on one or two points in the pamphlet, and my object will be gained if you will favour this letter with insertion in your next number.

THE WRITER OF THE PAPER ON INFANTICIDE.

CONTINGENT GIFTS.

Sir,—In answer to "L. L. B."—1. Although it is settled that if a bequest be made on a condition precedent which is void, being in general restraint of marriage, the property will vest as if no such condition existed, yet it has not been decided what is the rule applicable to legacies of personalty upon a condition precedent, not in restraint of marriage generally, but of a limited and legal character, as in the case put, where there is no bequest over, and where there has been a default in complying with the condition. On this subject see "*Story's Equity Jurisdiction*," sections 289—90; See also 2 Jarman on Wills, 87, and *Younge v. Furze*, 8 D. M. & G. 756.

2. The person who will be heir or heir of the body, even if in being, is unascertained till the death of the ancestor. And hence remainders to the heirs or heirs of the body of a living person are contingent remainders, except (1) where the word "heirs," or the words "heirs of the body" is or are used, not in the technical sense, but for "sons, daughters, or children," or for heir or heirs apparent or presumptive; (2) or where a limitation made to the heirs of the grantor before the statute 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 106, was wholly inoperative; (3) or where the rule in *Shelley's case* creates an exception (W. Smith's Real and Personal Property, p. 321).

H. T.

Sir,—With reference to the query of "Obscurus," he will

find, by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 145, s. 27, that the executor or administrator of the last surviving trustee may in writing appoint other trustees in place of the original trustees, and the new trustees "shall have the same power, &c., and shall in all respects act as if they had been originally nominated by the deed, &c., creating the trust." ALPHA.

Sir,—In reply to the first query of "L. L. B.," I think the legatee will lose the £10,000. The case of *Scott v. Tyler*, 2 W. & T. Lead. Cas. 164-5 (which is a leading case upon the subject), decided that where a personal legacy is bequeathed upon marriage under twenty-one, or other reasonable period, with the consent of persons designated by the testator, such legacy will not vest unless the consent be first obtained, for the condition is precedent.

I. O. M.

POWERS OF SALE.

Sir,—In answer to "Obscurus," I think that the new trustees can exercise the power of sale, for, although it is very true that the trustees are joint tenants, and that in consequence the lands would, upon the death of the survivor of them, devolve upon the devisee or heir-at-law of such survivor; still such would not be the case where a new trustee was duly appointed by the Court, *vide* 23 & 24 Vict. c. 145, s. 27. Under that section such new trustee would be clothed with all the powers of the trustees originally appointed.

With regard to "L. L. B.'s" first query, the general rule seems to be that the absence of a bequest over has the effect of making the condition restraining marriage *in terrorem* merely (*vide* *W— v. B—*, 11 Beav. 621), but this rule has not been universally adopted; and in particular it has been departed from in cases where marriage with consent is only one of two events on either of which the legatee will be entitled to the legacy. The following cases bear directly on the point proposed by your correspondent: *Hemmings v. Munckley*, 1 B. C. C. 303; *Slackpole v. Beaumont*, 3 Ves. 89; and *Clifford v. Beaumont*, 4 Russ. 325. From these cases, I think, it seems clear that A. will lose the £10,000 notwithstanding that there is no bequest over, the case proposed being one of those to which the *in terrorem* doctrine would not apply.

H. G. L.

LEGAL QUESTIONS.

Sir,—An answer to the following queries will oblige:—

(1.) Freehold land is devised to A. and wife, and their heirs. The husband grants one moiety to B. and his heirs, and dies, leaving his wife. To whom do the lands belong?

(2.) A trader marries a lady without property, and in consideration of the marriage he makes an ante-nuptial settlement on himself for life, or until bankruptcy; and on his decease or bankruptcy on trust for his wife for her separate use for life, and then on trust for the children. He becomes bankrupt. Who is entitled to the income of the settled fund?

LEX.

IRELAND.

ATTORNEYS' AND SOLICITORS' APPRENTICES.

RULES UNDER THE NEW ACT.

The following are the "Rules made in pursuance of the Attorneys' and Solicitors' Act (Ireland), 1866 (29 & 30 Vict. c. 84), in regard to the examination of the apprentices of attorneys and solicitors before indentures, and also before admission, and for the other purposes mentioned in the said Act."

The first rule provides that persons seeking to become apprentices shall pass an examination in the following branches of general knowledge:—Latin—Caesar's Commentaries, First Book. Sallust. Virgil—First three books of the *Aeneid*. History—Abridgment of Hume's or Lingard's History of England, at the option of the candidate. Arithmetic—Galbraith and Haughton's Treatise; or, the Theory and Practice of Arithmetic, used in the National Schools. Book-keeping—The Treatise used in the National Schools. Geography—Sullivan's Geography Generalized. English Composition and Writing from Dictation, in which penmanship and orthography will be taken into consideration. [The Council recommend that at and after November examination, 1867, Logic be added to the above course, and one of the modern languages to be selected by the candidate].

2. The examination will be held in the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society, within a week next previous to the first day of each Term, and shall be conducted by the Court of Examiners.

3. The Court shall consist of the President and Vice-Presidents, together with twelve members of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society, together with the special examiner.

4. The examiners appointed until 31st December, 1867, are—Richard J. T. Orpen, Esq., President; Messrs. Arthur Barlow and Edward Reeves, Vice-Presidents; with Messrs. David Fitzgerald, William Gibson, Robert J. T. Macrory, A.M.; Matthew Anderson, Arthur Molloy, A.M.; John H. Nunn, A.M.; Vesey Daly, William Roche, William Read, Henry T. Dix, Graves C. Colles, and Wm. Findlater.

5. John Fox Goodman, Esq., A.B., and ex-sch., T.C.D., is appointed special examiner.

6. Candidates are to lodge notice, petition, and memorial fourteen days prior to examination.

7. If the majority of the examiners sent are satisfied with the proficiency shown by the candidate, there shall be delivered to him a certificate in the form provided in the schedule.

8. The final examination prior to admission as attorney shall be held within the fortnight ending on the eighth day of each term.

9—10. This final examination shall be conducted by the same court of examiners.

11. A candidate for final examination shall give notice of his intention to apply for examination. Every person applying to be admitted at next Michaelmas Term may give such notice of his intention on or before the 13th day of October inst.

12. If the majority of the examiners present shall be satisfied with the proficiency shown by the candidate, there shall be delivered to him a certificate, according to the form provided in the schedule.

13. Candidates who shall not have attended to be examined, or not have passed the examination, or not have been admitted, may, within one week after the end of the term for which notices were given, renew the notices for examination or admission for the then next ensuing term, and so, from time to time, as often as he shall think proper.

14. Candidates for admission shall lodge with the secretary of the Incorporated Law Society, during first seven days of term, indentures of apprenticeship, answers to questions, and certificates of Professor of Law.

15. The Court of Examiners may dispense with any part of the last rule that they may think fit and reasonable.

16. Answers to further questions as to conduct are to be lodged if required.

17. For the benefit of persons seeking to be admitted attorneys and solicitors, a Professorship of Law shall be instituted.

18. To provide in part for the payment of such Professor of Law, a fee of two guineas shall be paid by each person applying to be bound an apprentice to an attorney and solicitor.

19. William Hickson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, is appointed such professor, to hold office till the first day of Michaelmas Term, 1867.

20. Such professor shall deliver courses of lectures on the following subjects, that is to say, in the year commencing next Michaelmas Term on equity, in the second year on common law, in the third year on real property and conveyancing, and so on successively by periods of three years.

21. The business of each year shall consist of two sessions of twelve lectures each, and one of eighteen lectures.

22. The lectures shall be delivered in the hall of the Incorporated Law Society.

23. At each lecture the professor shall devote one hour at least to the business of his class.

24. The professor shall lay before the Council of the Incorporated Law Society list of the text-books which he has during the then past educational year used for his class, and of those which he proposes shall be the text-books of his class during the educational year.

25. The professor shall hold an examination after each course of lectures.

26. The professor shall grant certificate of proficiency and attendance.

27. Candidates shall lodge with the secretary of the Incorporated Law Society the certificates of the professor.

28. Apprentices at present serving are to be exempt from producing last mentioned certificate.

29. Parties applying to judges for exemption from rules shall give Incorporated Law Society 10 days' notice.

The rules are signed by the Right Hon. F. Blackburne, Lord Chancellor, Chief Justice Monahan, and Chief Baron Pigot.

COLONIAL TRIBUNALS & JURISPRUDENCE.

THE LAMIRANDE CASE.

The Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal was opened on September 24th by Judge Drummond. In his charge he said he must call attention to a startling violation of law which had been committed by parties some of whom were themselves connected with the administration of justice. He referred to the extradition of Lamirande; certain steps connected with whose taking away he characterised as a crime, involving a flagrant contempt of the judiciary and a direct violation of the right of *habeas corpus*, which would demand the most searching investigation by the grand jury. It was not a question of the guilt or of the innocence of Lamirande, but as to whether, under the treaty, he could be legally given up. He looked upon the proceedings as an insult offered to the Queen in the person of the Governor-General. Judge Drummond ordered two copies of the *Montreal Gazette* to be filed, containing letters written by an officer of the Court. His Honour called upon Mr. Ramsay to say whether he was not the author of the two letters in the *Gazette* of the dates 28th and 30th August, and signed "J. K. Ramsay." Mr. Ramsay declined to answer the question. "He was asked a question," he said, "the object of which he did not understand; and until he was informed what the object was, he must decline to answer." His Honour having several times requested an answer, "yes" or "no," and Ramsay still declining, the clerk of the Crown was ordered to make an entry of his answer. His Honour then stated, that "As far as the deputy-sheriffs and the deputy-clerk of the Crown, Schiller, were concerned in the taking away of Lamirande, he quite exonerated them from blame." His Honour directed that a *subpoena* be issued to Low and Chamberlain, the proprietors of the *Gazette*, to appear the next day. They failed, however, to appear. The judge subsequently said, "As the gentleman had refused to answer the question put to him, he would order a rule to issue against Mr. Ramsay, to show cause why a writ of attachment should not be issued against him."

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

BANKRUPTCY FROM A COMMERCIAL POINT OF VIEW.

The following paper was read by Mr. W. Hawes at the Social Science Congress at Manchester. The writer premised that he should consider the subject entirely from a commercial point of view:—

"In order to assist in arriving at a sound judgment upon the alterations I venture to suggest should be made in the administration of our law of debtor and creditor, I must briefly notice the changes which have been sanctioned by the Legislature during the last few years in the relations between creditors and their debtors, (1) by the abolition of the tyrannous pressure of arrest on *mesne process*, which, when resorted to, deprived the main body of creditors, often through the vindictiveness of one, of the services of the debtor when they were most required for the benefit of his estate; (2) by the establishment of county courts, in which nearly 1,000,000 of plaintiffs, involving sums from £50 downwards, and amounting in the aggregate to little short of £2,000,000 sterling, are heard annually; (3) by the suppression of antiquated forms and the removal of technical and artificial obstructions to the progress of suits in the superior courts, that formerly so choked the avenues of justice that the approach was practically denied; (4) by improvements in the law of partnership, including the introduction of limited liability; (5) by widening the area from which evidence may be collected, and by means of which creditors can give evidence in their own causes; (6) by the abolition of the insolvent court, and of the distinction between traders and non-traders. The effect of these improvements, and of the increased

facilities afforded by railways and electric telegraphs to debtors and creditors for communicating rapidly one with the other, has been most beneficial to trade. Dishonest debtors now seldom appeal to law, as was frequently the case in former times, to delay or to defeat, by special pleas, the payment of a debt; and creditors can so easily and so quickly sue their debtors for payment in the ordinary tribunals that courts for the exclusive purpose of managing the affairs of debtors and creditors appear to have become useless to trade and commerce. Indeed, the creditor now only needs legal assistance, when his insolvent debtor refuses to give compulsory power over his property whereby his affairs may be inquired into, and immediate measures taken for the security and the subsequent equal division of the assets among his creditors. The mode in which this aid may be given, and the authority by whom the first steps should be taken, form the subject of this paper. The question, therefore, for consideration is whether a special court for the settlement of the affairs of insolvent debtors, is necessary in the interest of creditors or debtors. I contend that no such court is required; and that its existence, unless proved to be beneficial, must be injurious to trade. The Court of Bankruptcy appears to me to rest on unsound principles. First, it assumes that, through its officers, it can administer insolvent estates better than the parties interested can do—the creditors and the debtors; it therefore entirely deprives them, if not of all power of action, of so much that their interest in the realisation is so weakened, and their inducement to exert themselves beneficially to influence the administration is so neutralised, that practically the entire duty of administering bankrupts' estates devolves upon the court and its officers. Now, no solvent trader retiring from business would ask a court to collect his debts and settle differences existing between him and his debtors and creditors, or to collect his good debts while in business; why, then, should a court be maintained to perform this duty for traders in respect of debts due from their insolvent customers? To relieve creditors, by the compulsory action of a court of bankruptcy, from the duty of carefully watching the settlement of the estates of insolvent debtors, is to prevent their acquiring experience in one of the most important departments of business. And, further, the court treats debt as a crime, and, therefore, by its first steps, denuding the debtor of all his property, and, treating him as entirely unworthy of trust, sells it off, generally by public auction, without any regard to his interest. It obliges him to pass through forms destructive of all self-esteem—for honest and dishonest are treated alike by the Court of Bankruptcy—and, whatever may be the creditors' opinion of his conduct or ability to pay, it releases him from his liability to pay them, and publicly stigmatises him as a bankrupt trader paying a small dividend, when it is well known the smallness of the dividend has, to a great extent, arisen from the cost and charges of the court, and from the estate being realised under its direction in a manner most prejudicial to the interests of the debtor as well as to those of the creditors. Everything that can be done to lessen the probability of a trader's re-establishment in trade, after passing through the court, appears to be carefully attended to, and the result of the operation of this vicious and unjust system appears so obnoxious to the public that nearly all insolvent estates of importance—especially those in which imprudence and error of judgment are the greatest faults which can be attributed to the partners—are carefully kept out of court, as well to protect the property as to relieve the debtor from the stigma which must attach to him for years after he has passed the unjust ordeal of the court. But if the Court of Bankruptcy does not fulfil the duties for which it was originally established, it is so entirely unsuited to meet the progressive wants of trade and commerce that insolvent trading companies, recently formed under the Limited Liability Act of 1862, and chartered companies, are excluded from its jurisdiction, and are wound up in the Court of Chancery; and not only are they so excluded, but the principles which govern the liquidation of such companies are as directly opposed to those which regulate the proceedings in bankruptcy, as the reputation of the courts, and the learning of the judges presiding over them, are superior one to the other. Why entirely different principles of liquidation should be applied to partnerships trading under limited liability, which have only recently been known to the law, from those trading under unlimited liability, it is difficult

to understand. In a few years, in all probability, the change which is taking place in mercantile partnerships, large and small, by converting them into limited liability companies, will leave to the Court of Bankruptcy those cases only which were till recently exclusively wound up in the insolvent court; and it will become a court, not for traders in the commercial sense, but for those who belong to no class, whose estates are almost too insignificant to be noticed by the public. If, then, it be not abolished, it will become an inferior court maintained at an extravagant expense for the work done, and will continue in existence only so long as it can escape the exposure of its uselessness. The more this question is considered, the more satisfied, I think, the public will become convinced that a court of bankruptcy is no longer required; and that all the legal action that is necessary to ensure the proper distribution of the assets of insolvent debtors' estates may be satisfactorily performed by the county court judges, who, on the application of creditors, supported by sufficient evidence, should have authority to grant a peremptory order for the attendance of a debtor, and, if the debtor have no just defence to the claim made against him, or does not obey the summons, then to call a meeting of such debtor's creditors for the purpose of appointing trustees for the management of his estate; or, on the application of a debtor, the county court judge should, upon receiving from him an undertaking to call, within an early fixed date, a meeting of his creditors, and lodging with the court a list of his creditors and the amount he is indebted to each, grant to such debtor protection for his person till a meeting of creditors can be held and trustees appointed for the management of the estate, and then such further protection as may be approved by the meeting of the trustees. The principle of giving bankruptcy adjudication to the county court judges has already been admitted, but their authority originates under, and is controlled by, the Bankruptcy Act of 1861, by which the estate at once vests in the court, and it is to this procedure, as opposed to that of management by trustees elected by the creditors, that I am endeavouring to call public attention. All that traders require to enable them to arrange with their insolvent debtors is a simple, ready, and inexpensive mode of obliging debtors to surrender their property, and for enabling creditors to meet, to elect trustees to collect and distribute their debtor's property, and to give legal authority to the resolutions of such meetings. To initiate and to direct the first proceedings for this purpose the county court judges are eminently suited. They hold courts all over the country, are always on the spot to receive applications either by creditors for the summons of debtors, or from debtors to summon creditors, and also to direct responsible officers to take interim possession of property before a meeting of creditors can be held and trustees appointed. These steps being taken, the entire management of the estate should vest in the trustees, subject to such rules for proper accounting for receipts, and the speedy and proper administration of the estate as the county court judge may, on the application of the creditors or debtors, deem requisite for their mutual protection. But to enable this system, cheap and inexpensive as it would necessarily be, to act beneficially, two principles must be conceded, and legislation introduced to settle them conclusively. The first is that dissentient creditors shall be bound by the decision of a majority; and the second that the release of a debtor from his liabilities shall exclusively vest in a majority in number and value of his creditors. I need not here adduce reasons in justification of the principle of government by majorities—they are of universal application. Why, then, should a minority, even of one, have the power to control the proceedings of all the other creditors, and keep a debtor for an almost unlimited period in uncertainty as to his future course in life? and, further, Why should each member of a minority be able, one after the other, to institute proceedings till a debtor is driven, at all hazards, to give unfair preferences dependent for their realisation mostly on his future success, and which success is thus mortgaged almost beyond redemption? In fact, this indirect power of creditors—only used by an unscrupulous minority—is the source of a large amount of misery and ultimate misfortune, the cause of which cannot be revealed. I do not, however, wish it to be supposed that I advocate the determination of all questions at meetings of creditors by a bare majority, or by the same numerical majority in all cases. In particular, I think, that at meetings of creditors convened for the consideration of the discharge of the debtor, the majority shall be large in value, such majority decreasing

as time progresses. But it may be said the Court of Bankruptcy has other duties than those of collecting and distributing debts. Theoretically, no doubt it has, but one of the main grounds upon which I urge the discontinuance of a separate court is, that it has never performed these duties, and that year by year the appeals from its decisions on points of law have increased, till at length the decisions of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy have become merely the stepping-stones for appeals to higher tribunals. The proceedings in bankruptcy being conducted in a public court, has also been thought of importance, as tending, by the exposure of bad and fraudulent trading, to commercial morality; but in this respect the operation of the law has been singularly ineffective; first, because nearly all interested in important estates carefully avoid the court, and wind them up without reference to it; and secondly, because the court never has attempted to exercise a careful judicial control over the conduct of insolvents. It has never administered justice between the debtor, his creditors, and the public. The consequence is, its proceedings are rarely reported, and when reported are of little interest to the public. In fact, the greater portion of the law of bankruptcy is not required for the benefit of the creditor or the debtor, but to give effect to the law itself, to fix the duties of its numerous officers, and to oblige appellants to proceed in conformity with its provisions. If then, the administration of the bankrupt law, since the improvements which have taken place in our commercial legislation and in other branches of the law, no longer demands a separate court, there can be little doubt that the highly remunerated offices established under it, and the forms required to comply with its rules and regulations, become a sad hindrance to trade, and a source of costly and useless expense to debtors and creditors. Many even now consider that a bankrupt law is required to punish fraudulent debtors; and judging by the prominence of the penal clauses in all our Acts relating to bankruptcy, this has been one of the great objects of the law. But if there be any portion of it which has more signally failed than another, it is the attempt to combine the punishment of insolvency with the collection and distribution of insolvents' assets. The principle is wrong—the mode in which it has been carried out is as bad as the principle is wrong; and the result of this long persistence in an erroneous course is now found in the desire of many to remove every remaining restraint upon the debtor's person by the entire abolition of imprisonment for debt on final process, and substituting for it a punishment, to be administered indiscriminately, which is more severe than any debtor could be subject to under the present law, and infinitely more unjust than anything which has been proposed in our bankruptcy legislation for the last fifty years. I have endeavoured to show that the gradual improvement of our laws relating to imprisonment for debt, to partnerships, in procedure, and by the general adoption, wherever practicable, of deeds of assignment and composition in lieu of proceedings in bankruptcy, have so reduced and altered the character of the legal and commercial business of the court, that there is not now sufficient to occupy the time or the mind of a judge of high legal acquirements, or to employ the staff of an independent court; and it will be admitted that a court with little business, of one class only, and that of a very secondary character, will never command public respect; indeed, were evidence of this required, it would be found in the gradual decline in the authority and usefulness of the existing Court of Bankruptcy, established little more than thirty years ago, with a chief and three assistant judges, and an ample executive staff, the duties of nearly all of whom are abolished or are proposed to be abolished. It is, then, manifestly for the interest of trade, and essential to the administration of justice, that all matters of contention arising out of the insolvency of limited or unlimited partnerships should be heard in the first instance by the Court of Chancery, the county courts, or the criminal courts, as the circumstances of the case may require. This business being taken from the Court of Bankruptcy, the maintenance of a central court in London, and subsidiary courts in the country, could no longer be justified; and restricting, as I propose, the interference of the county court judges to the initiation and regulation of the first proceedings in insolvency, and to affording protection to the person of the debtor, leaving the subsequent management, the collection and distribution of assets, the discharge of debtors, and the final settlement of the estates, to the creditors acting through trustees elected by themselves, but approved by the Court,

there could, I think, be no difficulty in securing their adequate performance. Convinced, then, that everything which is required for the economical and just administration of insolvent estates can be better done without the Court of Bankruptcy than under its control—looking at the unavoidable delays, expenses, and uncertainties which attend its procedure—considering also the injurious effect which follows the removal of the responsibility of winding up insolvent estates from men of business immediately interested in their most economical settlement to the officers of a public court, and also to the bad effect produced upon trade, indeed upon the community at large, by the operation of it law which by statute relieves debtors from their liabilities to creditors, and teaches insolvent traders to look to it, and not to their creditors, for protection from the natural and certain results of over-trading, of improper speculation, of undue credit, and even from fraud—I cannot see any sufficient ground for maintaining the present Court of Bankruptcy, when other more efficient means can be found to obviate all the important objections to the existing law and practice.

ARTICLED CLERKS' SOCIETY.

The first meeting of this society after the vacation was held last Wednesday in Clement's-inn Hall. Mr. Colyar took the chair. Mr. Drummond moved "That *Fox v. The Bishop of Chester* was wrongly decided." Mr. Stenning opposed. The subject was decided in the negative unanimously.

The Lord Chancellor will give his customary breakfast to the judges and leading members of the Bar on the 2nd proximo, the first day of Michaelmas Term, at his residence in Eaton-square. Previously to the reception of the several judges, the Lord Chancellor will receive the Lord Mayor elect and the leading civic authorities.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ENGLISH FUNDS AND RAILWAY STOCK.

LAST QUOTATION, Oct. 11, 1866.

[From the Official List of the actual business transacted.]

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 89½	Annuities, April, '85 12 15—16
Ditto for Account, Nov. 8 89½	Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1908—19½
3 per Cent. Reduced, 86½	Ex Bills, £1000, 3 per Ct. 1 dis.
New 3 per Cent., 87	Ditto, £500, Do. pm
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '84	Ditto, £100 & £200, Do. pm
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '84	Bank of England Stock, 64 per
Do. 4 per Cent., Jan. '73—	Ct. (last half-year) 244
Annuities, Jan. '80—	Ditto for Account,—

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

India Stock, 104½ Ct. Apr. '74 209	Ind. Enf. Pr., 5 p Ct., Jan. '73
Ditto for Account,—	Ditto, 54 per Ct., May, '70
Ditto 5 per Cent., July, '70 104½	Ditto Debentures, per Cent.,
Ditto for Account,—	April, '64—
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88	Do. Do. 5 per Cent., Aug. '73 102
Ditto, ditto, Certificated,—	Do. Bonds, 4 per Ct., £1000, 22 pm
Ditto Enfaced Ppr., 4 per Cent. 83	Ditto, ditto, under £1000, pm

RAILWAY STOCK.

Shares	Railways.	Paid	Closing Prices
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	89
Stock	Caledonian	100	124½d
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western	100	119½d
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	25½
Stock	Do., East Anglian Stock, No. 2	100	6
Stock	Great Northern	100	116
Stock	Do., A Stock*	100	127½
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	92
Stock	Great Western—Original	100	52½
Stock	Do., West Midland—Oxford	100	38
Stock	Do., do.—Newport	100	35
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	124½
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	84
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover	100	18
Stock	London and North-Western	100	118½
Stock	London and South-Western	100	84
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	56
Stock	Metropolitan	100	126
Stock	Do., New	—	24pm
Stock	Midland	100	122
Stock	Do., Birmingham and Derby	100	94
Stock	North British	100	41
Stock	North London	100	125
Stock	Do., 1864	100	5
Stock	North Staffordshire	100	73
Stock	Scottish Central	100	154
Stock	South Devon	100	43
Stock	South-Eastern	100	66
Stock	Taff Vale	100	145
Stock	Do., C	—	3pm
Stock	Vale of Neath	100	—
Stock	West Cornwall	100	—

* A receiver no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to E.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price per share.
5000	5 per cent	Clerical, Med. & Gen. Life	100	10 0 0	25 17 6
4000	40 pc & bs	County	100	10 0 0	83 0 0
40000	8 per cent	Eagle	50	5 0 0	6 17 6
10000	7½ 1s 2d pc	Equity and Law	100	6 0 0	7 15 0
20000	7½ 1s 10d pc	English & Scot. Law Life	50	3 10 0	4 15 0
2700	5 per cent	Equitable Reversionary...	105	...	95 0 0
4600	5 per cent	Do. New	30	3 0 0	45 0 0
5000	5 & 3 p sh b	Gresham Life	20	3 0 0	...
20000	5 per cent	Guardian	100	5 0 0	44 0 0
20000	7 per cent	Home & Col. Ass., Limitd.	50	5 0 0	2 0 0
7500	8½ per cent	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	20 10 0
50000	10 per cent	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	5 0 0
10000	32½ pr ct	Law Life	100	10 0 0	87 15 0
100000	8 6-7 pr ct	Law Union	10	0 10 0	0 16 6
20000	6s p share	Legal & General Life	50	3 0 0	8 0 0
20000	5 per cent	London & Provincial Law	30	4 7 8	4 5 0
40000	10 per cent	North Brit. & Mercantile	50	6 5 0	16 15 0
2500	12½ & has	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	58 0 0
689220	20 per cent	Royal Exchange	Stock	All	295
—	6½ per cent	Sun Fire	All	203 0 0
4000	...	Do. Life	All	63 0 0

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday Night.

Telegrams may be regarded as the epitomised writing of contemporaneous history; and the one from Bombay, with which the present week was ushered in, told us that the Asiatic Banking Corporation had been compelled to close its doors. It was established in 1864, with an authorised capital of £2,000,000, of which £500,000 is called up, and the number of shareholders is said to be 600. As the liability of the shareholders extends to twice the amount of the shares, namely £40, the creditors are expected to be paid in full. Provisional liquidators have been appointed during the week, and powers of attorney sent out to agents to act for the liquidators at the various branches.

There has not been so much activity in the corn market. We have had large importations of foreign produce, and English wheat is now freely offered in the country markets. The advices from France evidence increased firmness, and as several cargoes of foreign wheat have been consigned to French markets, the home importation must, to that extent, be diminished. At the end of the year, large supplies of produce of a very useful quality, are expected from Russia. The reports as to the potatoe disease in England are decidedly unsatisfactory. It is found advisable to sell them as they are dug, and few, therefore, are stored. £12 to the acre, instead of £30 or £40, is the average yield.

Railway Shares are little purchased. London, Chatham, and Dover have improved, but it is understood that the rise is caused by purchases for over-selling. The report of the committee of investigation was anything but encouraging, and what has been published to-day by the directors has not mended matters much. There is to be a meeting to-morrow (Friday) at St. James' Hall, when the whole matter will be gone into.

In Bank Shares there is no alteration.

The creditors of the Falmouth and St. Colomb Bank have been informed that a dividend of five shillings in the pound will be paid during the present month.

The shareholders of the London Bank of California have confirmed the resolution to wind-up.

Miscellaneous shares are quiet, with little stirring.

At the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Scottish National on Monday, it was stated that the new life policies were 433, representing £210,895, and yielding in premiums £6,694. Out of the profits for the year, a dividend of 9 per cent. was declared.

At the adjourned meeting of the Inns of Court Hotel Company (Limited), held to-day (Thursday), Mr. W. L. Ollard, one of the special committee appointed at the last meeting, stated that of the £10,000 required to carry on the company for the next twelve months, £8,247 had been subscribed, and that he felt sanguine as to the ultimate success of the hotel. The chairman (Mr. G. W. Cox) stated that as yet no arrangement had been come to with the contractors to whom some £14,000 was due, but that he and the directors had every hope that they in their own interests would accede to the terms offered. He also said about £20,000 would be required to complete and furnish the unfinished portion of the hotel; and that in the event of the present arrangements not being carried out, an extraordinary general meeting would be called at an early date to consider the expediency of winding-up the company.

A petition has been presented to wind up Pile, Spence, & Co. (Limited).

The publication of the scheme for the resuscitation of the Indian portion of Agra and Masterman discloses the fact that there are £600,000 worth of assets over liabilities. It is proposed to raise £400,000 additional by the issue of ten per cent. preference shares, and start afresh with a capital of a million.

ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

AT THE NEW AUCTION MART.

Oct. 11.—By Messrs. HARRIS & VACHAN.

Freehold ground-rent of £60 per annum, arising from manufacturing and tavern premises in Blackwall-lane, East Greenwich—Sold for £1,500.

Freehold ground-rent of £25 per annum, secured upon a plot of ground known as Star Wharf, adjoining the above—Sold for £500.

Freehold, 11a. or 21p. of building land in Blackwall-lane aforesaid—Sold for £4,900.

Freehold, 2a. 3r. 5p. of building land in Blackwall-lane aforesaid—Sold for £370.

Freehold, 2a. 3r. 27p. of building land in Horne-lane, Woolwich-road, East Greenwich—Sold for £490.

Freehold ground-rent of £190 per annum, secured upon five acres of building land in Woolwich-road, East Greenwich—Sold for £1,830.

Freehold, 2 residences, Nos. 3 and 4, Napier-villas, Woolwich-road, East Greenwich; estimated annual value, £30 each.—Sold for £385.

Freehold business premises, No. 177, Drury-lane; let on lease at £43 per annum—Sold for £1,030.

Leasehold, 4 residences, Nos. 1 to 4, Albert-terrace, St. Donat's-road, New Cross, producing £151 per annum; term, 99 years from 1855, at £10 per annum for £1,850.

By Messrs. C. C. & T. MOORE.

Seventeen £50 shares in the South Metropolitan Gas-Light and Coke Company; forty-two £30 shares in the Phoenix Gas-light and Coke Company; £224 Capitalised Stock in the same company; five £50 shares in the London Gas-Light Company; five £25 shares in the same company; and the sum of £54 7s. 6d. First Debenture Stock—Sold for £2,986.

Six £25 shares in the Commercial Gas Company—Sold for £243.

Leasehold residence, with garden, coach-house, and stable, situate in Harley-place, Bow-road; estimated annual value, £120; term, 37 years from 1865, at £17 10s. per annum—Sold for £380.

Leasehold, 7 houses, Nos. 31 to 37, Franklyn-street, St. Leonard's-road, Bromley, producing £163 16s. per annum; term, 86 years unexpired, at £28 per annum—Sold for £1,000.

Leasehold house, No. 9, Aspland-grove, Amberst-road, Hackney; let at £30 per annum; term, 94 years unexpired, at £4 10s. per annum—Sold for £610.

Leasehold, builder's premises, No. 20, Carlton-road, Globe-road, Mile End; estimated annual value, £55; term, 57½ years unexpired, at £4 10s. per annum—Sold for £570.

Leasehold, 3 houses, Nos. 71, 73, and 75, Lucas-street, Commercial-road, producing £53 per annum; term, 26 years unexpired, at £15 per annum—Sold for £315.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

TAYLEUR—On Oct. 6, at 18, Chester-street, Belgrave-square, the wife of G. W. Tayleur, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARKER—TAYLOR—On Oct. 3, at Birkenhead, William England Barker, Esq., Solicitor, eldest son of the late William Barker, Esq., of Huddersfield, to Janet, eldest daughter of William Taylor, Esq., of Cloughton.

PALMER—BRADSHAW—On Oct. 4, at Marylebone, John Edward Palmer, Esq., S.C.L., of the Home Circuit, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of the late John Palmer, Esq., formerly of the Ceylon Rifles, to Eleanor Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Henry Bradshaw, Esq., of St. Austell, Cornwall, Solicitor, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Carteret C. Price, Esq., of the same place.

THOMSON—FARRAR—On Oct. 11, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Andrew Thomson, Esq., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, and of New-square, Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Ada Rose, elder surviving daughter of Frederick Farrar, of Doctors'-commons and Ecclestone-square.

DEATH.

HUMPHREYS—On Sept. 25, at Miltown-house, Strabane, Mary, daughter of I. J. Hamilton Humphreys, Esq., of 16, Torrington-square, and Lincoln's-inn, aged four years and one month.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Winding-up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, Oct. 5, 1866.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Bridport Old Brewery Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Oct. 4, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on the next petition day. Harrison & Lewis, Old Jewry, solicitors for the petitioners.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, Oct. 5, 1866.

Allward, John, Bristol, Gent. Nov 1. Brittan & Son, Bristol.

Baker, Wm, Storrington, Sussex, Beershop Keeper. Nov 10. Lamb, Brighton.

Barron, Rev John Augustus, Leamington, Warwick, Clerk. Dec 7. Brislley, Pancras-lane, Chesham.

Coleman, John, Summertown, Oxford, Gent. Nov 1. T. & G. Mallam, Oxford.

Edwards, Chas, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Captain. Nov 7. Godwin, King's-bench-walk, Temple.

Haskell, John Hy, Uxbridge, Wilts, Farmer. Oct 13. Meek & Co, Devizes.

Johnson, John, Shelton, Stafford, Gent. Dec 1. Blakiston & Everett, Hanley.

Johnson, Percival Norton, Stokesfleming, Devon. Dec 31. Smith, Dartmouth.

Mee, John, East Retford, Nottingham, Solicitor. Dec 31. Mee & Co, West Retford.

Morgan, Edmund, Llandysall, Cardigan, Gent. Dec 31. Dawson & Co, Bedford-sq.

Oates, Joseph, Jun, Sheffield, Superintendent of Sheffield Markets. Dec 25. W. & E. Wake, Sheffield.

Parker, Thos Haynes, Marybone-rd, Paperhanger. Nov 15. Childley, Old Jewry.

Pirie, Jas, Alfred-pl West, Brompton, Esq. Nov 14. Kinsey & Ade, Bloomsbury-pl.

Sharp, Jane Taylor, Lancaster, Spinster. Nov 1. W. & H. P. Sharp, Gresham House, Old Broad-st.

Skinner, Saml, Shoreham, Sussex, Grocer. Nov 10. Lamb, Brighton.

Taylor, Margaret, Lowhill, Lpool, Widow. Nov 1. Ety, Lpool.

Taylor, Thos, Newton-green, Chester, Bookkeeper. Nov 12. Lord, Ashton-under-Lyne.

TUESDAY, Oct. 9, 1866.

Barry, Anne, Bryansstone-st, Portman-sq, Widow. Dec 8. Birch & Ingram, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Benson, Ann, Woodhouse, Leeds, Widow. Jan 1. Markland & Davy, Bishop, Wm, Plymouth, Devon, Picture Dealer. Nov 6. Sole & Gill, Devonport.

Cheesman, Chas, Brighton, Sussex, Shipbuilder. Dec 1. Attree & Co, Brighton.

Cranwick, John, Bridlington, York, Ironmonger. Nov 7. Taylor, Cranwick, Wm, Bridlington, York, Ironmonger. Nov 7. Taylor.

Davis, Wm, Frestown, Sierra Leone, Clerk of Police. Nov 12. Tipples & Son.

Dunford, Harris, Redhill, Surrey, Gent. Dec 1. Pike, Serle-st, Lincoln's-inn.

Gibbison, Thos, Morpeth, Northumberland, Farmer. Dec 1. Woodman, Morpeth.

Gill, John, Blaby, Leicester, Woolstapler. Dec 4. Spooner, Leicester.

Glasspoole, Sarah Anne, Hereford, Spinster. Dec 1. Humphys & Son, Greaves, 'Richd, Inkford Brook, King's Norton, Worcester, Farmer. Nov 1. Beale & Co, Birmingham.

Grunwell, Joseph, Leeds, York, Yeoman. Jan 1. Markland & Davy, Jennings, Chas, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancaster, Gent. Nov 20. Slater & Co.

Johnson, Percival Norton, Hatton-garden, Assayer. Dec 31. Smith, Dartmouth.

Masters, Isabella Margaret, Russell-grove North, Brixton. Nov 1. Smith, Denbigh-street, Fimlico.

Moss, Dennis Topham, Leeds, York, China Dealer. Dec 1. Balmer, Leeds.

Newton, Abraham Jenkin, Winkfield, Berks. Dec 1. Phillips, Windsor.

Northumberland, Charlotte Florentia, Duchess Dowager of, Mount Lebanon, Twickenham, Widow. Nov 20. Bell & Co, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Phyphers, Thos, Chesterton, Cambridge, Gent. Nov 19. Francis & Co, Cambridge.

Procter, Ann, Upton Bishop, nr Ross, Hereford, Widow. Dec 1. De-borough & Son, Sise-lane.

Procter, Thos, Upton Bishop, nr Ross, Hereford, Esq. Dec 1. De-borough & Son, Sise-lane.

Schofield, John Andrew, Oldham, Lancaster, Gentleman. Dec 10. Murray & Wrigley, Oldham.

Scott, Geo, Rothbury, Northumberland, Timber Merchant. Dec 1. Woodman, Morpeth.

Simmons, Joseph, Salisbury, Wilts, Jeweller. Dec 21. Wintle, Bristol.

Willett, Wm, Brighton, Sussex, Esq. Dec 1. Attree & Co, Brighton.

Credits registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

FRIDAY, Oct. 5, 1866.

Barber, John Alfred Warburton, Sheffield, Razor Manufacturer. Sept 21. Comp. Reg Oct 3.

Barratt, Jas, Chas Adkinson Barratt, Edwd Barratt, and John Andrew Barratt, Portwood within Brinnington, Chester, Hat Manufacturers. Sept 7. Comp. Reg Oct 5.

Barton, Jas, Stubbins, York, Grocer. Sept 10. Asst. Reg Oct 5.

Bennett, Chas, Birmingham, Plumber. Sept 25. Comp. Reg Oct 3.

Carter, Joseph, Haselgrove, nr Stockport, Chester, Braid Manufacturer. Sept 27. Comp. Reg Oct 4.

Chubb, Wm Arundell, Maker, Cornwall, Ropemaker. Sept 7. Asst. Reg Oct 3.

Davies, Isaac, Tredegar, Monmouth, Grocer. Sept 14. Asst. Reg Oct 4.

Ellis, Chas, Blenheim-st, Oxford-st, Beer Merchant. Sept 24. Comp. Reg Oct 4.

Elton, Fredk, Alfred Elton, & Geo Phillips Bevan, Llanely, Colliery Owners. Sept 18. Inspectors. Reg Oct 4.

Elson, John, Wolstanton, Stafford, Grocer. Sept 12. Asst. Reg Oct 4.

Finnagan, Martin, Bolton, Lancaster, Public Librarian. Sept 7. Asst. Reg Oct 4.

Ford, Fredk, Southampton, Grocer. Sept 6. Asst. Reg Oct 4.

Gibson, John, West Gorton, Lancaster, Beerseller. Sept 27. Asst. Reg Oct 5.

Goodman, Chas, Carlton-rd, Mile-end, Builder. Sept 6. Comp. Reg Oct 4.

Graham, Geo Jas, Beddington, Surrey, Builder. Sept 7. Asst. Reg Oct 5.

Guites, Jacob, Wilestead-st, Somers-town. Sept 28. Comp. Reg Oct 5.

Hawkes, Mary Anne, Bathaston, Somerset, Schoolmistress. Sept 29. Asst. Reg Oct 4.

Hearn, Wm, Chipping Wycombe, Bucks, Cordwainer. Sept 12. Asst. Reg Oct 3.

Horsley, Hy, Darlington, Durham, Draper. Sept 13. Comp. Reg Oct 4.

Jackson, Peter, Leek, Stafford, Silk Manufacturer. Sept 17. Conv. Reg Oct 3.
 Jacobs, Lewis, Welleclose-sq, St George's-in-the-East, Bootmaker. Sept 28. Comp. Reg Oct 5.
 Jardine, Jas, Blackburn, Lancaster, Draper. Sept 6. Asst. Reg Oct 4.
 Jelley, Fras, Stamford, Lincoln, Brewer. Sept 8. Asst. Reg Oct 4.
 Jepson, Hy, Derby, Silk Manufacturer. Sept 6. Asst. Reg Oct 3.
 Jones, Robt, Willenhall, Stafford, Grocer. Sept 28. Comp. Reg Oct 3.
 Jones, Hugh Wm, Kingston-upon-Hull, Shoemaker. Sept 7. Comp. Reg Oct 3.
 Jones, Robt, Paternoster-row, Publisher. Sept 24. Conv. Reg Oct 5.
 Laskey, John Richd, Turville-st, Bethnal-green, Cabinet Maker. Sept 29. Comp. Reg Oct 2.
 Leach, Jas, Huddersfield, York, Stationer. Sept 12. Asst. Reg Oct 3.
 Lingard, Wm, Hemingford-rd, Barnsbury, Vocalist. Sept 14. Comp. Reg Oct 3.
 Lowe, Fredk, Norfolk-st, Tottenham-et-rd, Drysalter. Sept 29. Comp. Reg Oct 2.
 Martin, Hy, Birm, Comm Agent. Sept 13. Comp. Reg Oct 3.
 Mathias, Jas, Neyland, Pembroke, Publican. Sept 18. Comp. Reg Oct 3.
 Massey, Thos Ditchfield, Manch, Printer. Sept 17. Comp. Reg Oct 4.
 Mayes, Wm Ayres, Birm, Tailor. Sept 19. Asst. Reg Oct 5.
 Mears, Joseph, Landport, Southampton, Engineer. Sept 11. Comp. Reg Oct 5.
 Nicholson, Thos, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Music Seller. Sept 7. Asst. Reg Oct 5.
 Oelrichs, Wm Hy Louis, Gresham-st, Importer of Foreign Goods. Sept 21. Asst. Reg Oct 5.
 Payne, Hy, Oxford, Hop Merchant. Sept 19. Comp. Reg Oct 3.
 Perfect, Horace, Gt Yarmouth, Norfolk, Chief Engineer. Sept 17. Comp. Reg Oct 5.
 Pitcher, Giles, Landport, Southampton, Bootmaker. Sept 18. Asst. Reg Oct 4.
 Platt, Jas, Macclesfield, Chester, Wine Merchant. Sept 28. Comp. Reg Oct 4.
 Povey, Joseph Handley, Birm, Lace Merchant. Sept 17. Comp. Reg Oct 3.
 Price, Eliz, Arundel-pl, Barnsbury, Widow. Sept 13. Comp. Reg Oct 4.
 Rawlings, Edwd, Birm, Stamper. Oct 2. Comp. Reg Oct 4.
 Reed, Geo Ogile, South Shields, Durham, Mast Maker. Sept 25. Asst. Reg Oct 5.
 Reveley, Geo Fras, Crystal Palace-lane, Peckham Rye, Clerk. Sept 17. Comp. Reg Oct 5.
 Richardson, Desmond Fitzgerald Fraser, Bruton-st, Berkeley-sq, Gent. Oct 3. Comp. Reg Oct 5.
 Salisbury, Fredk, Portugal-st, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Printers' Broker. Sept 27. Comp. Reg Oct 5.
 Schrage, Geo Christopher, Monkwell-st, General Merchant. Sept 26. Comp. Reg Oct 1.
 Shephard, John Hughes, Congleton, Chester, Innkeeper. Sept 4. Asst. Reg Oct 1.
 Spence, Wm Marshall, Thos Hy Spence, and John Geo Harrison, Sunderland, Durham, Provision Merchants. Sept 13. Comp. Reg Oct 5.
 Spillane, Paul, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, Bootmaker. Oct 1. Comp. Reg Oct 4.
 Slop, Randal, Lower Norwood, Surveyor. Sept 17. Comp. Reg Oct 3.
 Stinchcombe, Chas, Beaufort, Monmouth, Grocer. Sept 15. Asst. Reg Oct 5.
 Thomas, Jenkin, Cwmgarw, Llanello, Glamorgan, Grocer. Sept 17. Comp. Reg Oct 4.
 Walton, John, Birm, Chemist. Sept 29. Comp. Reg Oct 2.
 Warr, Wm Hy, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, Printer. Sept 27. Comp. Reg Oct 4.
 Weldon, Christopher Edwd, Coulson-st, Marlborough-rd, Chelsea, Clerk. Oct 3. Comp. Reg Oct 4.
 Wesson, Wm, Grantham, Lincoln, Grocer. Sept 25. Conv. Reg Oct 3.
 Whitfield, Albert, Nottingham, Hosier. Sept 29. Comp. Reg Oct 3.
 Winttingham, Chas, Hambleton, York, Trainer. Sept 6. Asst. Reg Oct 3.
 Wood, Saml, Stoneferry, nr Hull, York, Whiting Manufacturer. Sept 11. Asst. Reg Oct 4.
 Woodton, Thos, Birm, Clock Maker. Sept 17. Comp. Reg Oct 2.
 Wright, Alfred, Little Aile-st, Whitechapel, Smith's Bellows Manufacturer. Sept 6. Comp. Reg Oct 4.
 Yates, Joseph, Manch, Fawnbroker. Sept 24. Comp. Reg Oct 2.

TUESDAY, Oct. 9, 1866.

Barney, Theophilus, Handsworth, Stafford, Manufacturer of Ironwork. Oct 4. Comp. Reg Oct 6.
 Blandford, Wm, Johnstone, Cnbridge, Northumberland, Druggist. Sept 13. Conv. Reg Oct 9.
 Bloomfield, John, Hatfield Feveril, Essex, Worker of Steam Thrashing Machines. Sept 8. Comp. Reg Oct 5.
 Bloomer, Benj, Kingswinford, Stafford, Ironmonger. Sept 19. Asst. Reg Oct 6.
 Brocklehurst, Jonathan, Stockport, Chester, Publican. Sept 21. Comp. Reg Oct 6.
 Butler, John, Bilston, Stafford, Grocer. Sept 22. Asst. Reg Oct 8.
 Catterick, Wm, Darlington, Durham, Builder. Sept 10. Asst. Reg Oct 8.
 Chadwick, Fredk, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-st, Westminster, Architect. Sept 29. Comp. Reg Oct 5.
 Chilton, Wilson, Sunderland, Durham, Shipbuilder. Sept 28. Asst. Reg Oct 8.
 Clynes, Thos, & David Dawson, Manch, Wine Merchants. Sept 27. Asst. Reg Oct 6.
 Daglish, Jas, Queen's-rd, Daleton, Furniture Dealer. Sept 25. Comp. Reg Oct 8.

Drennan, David, Everton, Lpool, Commercial Traveller. Oct 1. Comp. Reg Oct 9.
 Eckford, Edw Thos Hy, Tranmere, Chester, Book-keeper. Oct 8. Comp. Reg Oct 9.
 Elliott, Thos, Ardwick, Manch, Engineer. Sept 19. Asst. Reg Oct 8.
 Ellis, Frances, Manch, Fancy Goods Manufacturer. Sept 28. Comp. Reg Oct 9.
 Elwin, Hinton, Manch, Salesman. Oct 1. Comp. Reg Oct 8.
 Galna, Robt Rutledge, Lpool, Book-keeper. Sept 27. Comp. Reg Oct 6.
 Gawthorne, Fras, Leeds, York, Boot Manufacturer. Sept 20. Comp. Reg Oct 9.
 Glass, Thos Geo, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Engraver. Oct 3. Comp. Reg Oct 8.
 Hancock, Wm, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, Gent. Sept 28. Comp. Reg Oct 6.
 Harley, Geo Wills, Slough, Buckingham, Builder. Sept 10. Asst. Reg Oct 8.
 Hartley, Danl, Old Kent-rd, Butcher. Sept 23. Comp. Reg Oct 6.
 Hartley, Joseph, & Thos Raw, Bradford, York, Worsted Spinners. Sept 17. Asst. Reg Oct 5.
 Haynes, Edwd, West Cranmore, Somerset, Coal Merchant. Sept 10. Asst. Reg Oct 8.
 Holme, Danl, & Richd Copley, Lpool, Printers. Sept 15. Asst. Reg Oct 9.
 Irwin, Thos Robinson, Sunderland, Iron Rivet Manufacturer. Sept 27. Comp. Reg Oct 9.
 James, Robt Saml, Nottingham, Milliner. Sept 12. Asst. Reg Oct 9.
 Julien, Felix, Panten-sq, Haymarket, Wine Merchant. Oct 5. Comp. Reg Oct 9.
 Ker, John, Conset, Durham, Provision Dealer. Oct 1. Comp. Reg Oct 9.
 Lant, Robt, Halifax, York, Hat Manufacturer. Sept 19. Asst. Reg Oct 9.
 Lister, Joseph, Wirksworth, Derby, Hairdresser. Oct 3. Comp. Reg Oct 6.
 Littler, Emma, Hulme, Lancaster, Boot and Shoe Dealer. Sept 14. Asst. Reg Oct 8.
 Longbottom, Joseph, Scarborough, York, General Dealer. Sept 10. Asst. Reg Oct 5.
 Martin, Robt, Manch, Agent. Mar 21. Asst. Reg Oct 8.
 McCracken, Robt, & Archibald Armour, Lpool, Steam Packet Agents. Sept 28. Asst. Reg Oct 8.
 Morris, John, Bushley, Worcester, Farmer. Sept 22. Asst. Reg Oct 8.
 Mower, Hy Chas, Marylebone-lane, Oxford-st, Glass Merchant. Oct 4. Inspectorship. Reg Oct 8.
 Nichols, Saml Atkinson, Old Kent-rd, Surrey, Oilman. Sept 11. Comp. Reg Oct 9.
 Othen, Eli, Gosport, Hants, Tailor. Sept 27. Comp. Reg Oct 9.
 Parkes, Thos, & Enoch Parkes, Oldbury, Worcester, Spade and Shovel Makers. Sept 15. Asst. Reg Oct 9.
 Revell, Robt Stansfield, Strand, Bookseller. Sept 12. Comp. Reg Oct 8.
 Robinson, Thos Tattersall, & Wm Tattersall Robinson, Preston, Lancaster, Cotton Spinners. Sept 14. Asst. Reg Oct 8.
 Seddon, Horatio Hy, Lancaster, Grocer. Sept 20. Asst. Reg Oct 8.
 Sharp, Geo Hy, Manch, Hat Trimming Manufacturer. Sept 13. Comp. Reg Oct 9.
 Shipley, Fras Edwd, Leicester, Ginger-beer Manufacturer. Oct 6. Comp. Reg Oct 8.
 Smith, Benj, Hobden Bridge, York, Wholesale Clothier. Sept 20. Asst. Reg Oct 8.
 Smith, Wm Willis, Scarborough, York, Silversmith. Oct 4. Comp. Reg Oct 9.
 Taylor, John, Lpool, Comm Merchant. Sept 24. Asst. Reg Oct 8.
 Taylor, Thos, Tipton, Stafford, Publican. Sept 23. Comp. Reg Oct 9.
 Thompson, Wm, Oldham, Lancaster, Bootmaker. Sept 13. Comp. Reg Oct 6.
 Treblecock, Robt, Devonport, Devon, Bootmaker. Sept 22. Comp. Reg Oct 6.
 Trenery, John, Gwennap, Cornwall, Draper. Sept 8. Asst. Reg Oct 6.
 Vernon, John, Seneombe, Chester, Iron Shipbuilder. Oct 5. Asst. Reg Oct 6.
 Wadey, Thos, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, Builder. Sept 12. Asst. Reg Oct 5.
 Walker, Sarah, Bradford, York, Shopkeeper. Sept 18. Comp. Reg Oct 8.
 Walters, Joseph, Alfreton, Derby, Auctioneer. Oct 4. Asst. Reg Oct 9.
 Warde, Rowland Allan, Lpool, Traveller. Sept 8. Comp. Reg Oct 6.
 Willey, Royall Geo, Colishall, Norfolk, Grocer. Sept 8. Asst. Reg Oct 6.
 Woodcock, John, Church-rd, Essex-rd, Islington, Commercial Traveller. Sept 11. Comp. Reg Oct 9.
 Woodhead, Geo, Birstal, York, Printer. Sept 11. Comp. Reg Oct 6.

S bankrupts.

FRIDAY, Oct. 5, 1866.

To Surrender in London.

Allen, John, Plumstead, Kent, Labourer. Feb Oct 9. Oct 23 at 11.
 Buchanan, Basinghall-st.
 Balfour, John Lucas, & Geo Wheelwright, Ironmonger-lane, Woollen Warehousemen. Feb Oct 2. Oct 17 at 1. Lay, Pultry.
 Barratt, Hy, Grendon, nr Northampton, Auctioneer. Feb Oct 1. Oct 17 at 12.
 Bewcoe & Hinks, King-st, Finsbury-sq.
 Barron, Andrew, Rood-lane, General Merchant. Feb Sept 24. Oct 18 at 1.
 Champion, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside.
 Berry, John, East-st, Bloomsbury, Booking Clerk. Feb Oct 3. Oct 17 at 11.
 Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
 Birch, Wm, New Kent-rd, Hatter. Feb Oct 3. Oct 23 at 1.
 Pooler, Bartholomew-aloe.
 Bonner, Saml, Rosebury-st, Manor-rd, Bernondsey, Dairy Keeper's Assistant. Feb Oct 1. Oct 17 at 13.
 Hicks, Moorgate-st.
 Cheverton, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Feb Oct 3. Oct 23 at 12.
 Perry, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-st.

Coleman, Walter Cathrow, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 22. Oct 18 at 11.
 Cooper, Sarah Ann, Prisoner for Debt, Norwich. Adj Sept 20. Oct 18 at 11.
 Coventry, Thos Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Norwich. Adj Sept 20. Oct 18 at 11.
 Dagwell, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 28. Oct 16 at 1.
 Marshall, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 De Carle, Robt, Wandie Lodge, Wandsworth, Builder's Clerk. Pet Oct 3. Oct 23 at 12. Ody, Trinity-st, Southwark.
 Dew, John Hy, Stamford-st, Blackfriars-rd, Comm Agent. Pet Sept 29. Oct 16 at 1. Padmore, Westminster-bridge-rd.
 Duffy, John Hogge, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 22. Oct 18 at 11.
 Ferguson, Robt, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 21. Oct 18 at 11.
 Field, Geo Harding, Ponsonby pl, Pinlco, Boat Builder. Pet Oct 1. Oct 17 at 11. Munday, Essex-st, Strand.
 Fletcher, Richd Thos, Hailsham, Sussex. Surgeon. Pet Oct 3. Oct 23 at 1. Hanstip, Gt James-st, Bedford-row.
 Frigate, Wm, Whitstable, Kent, Bootmaker. Pet Oct 3. Oct 23 at 1.
 Dwyer, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.
 Goodchild, Hy Moore, Belsah-rd, Walthamstow, out of employment. Pet Oct 1. Oct 17 at 12. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
 Gray, Wm Arney, Rutland-st, Stepney, out of business. Pet Oct 2. Oct 23 at 11. Chidley, Old Jewry.
 Hawdon, Jane, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 21. Oct 18 at 12.
 Holdsworth, John, Ellen's-pl, Bethnal-green, Wheelwright. Pet Oct 3. Oct 23 at 12. Hicks, Moorgate-st.
 Horsley, Wm, Regent-st, Draper. Pet Oct 2. Oct 17 at 1. Kent, Cannon-st.
 Howard, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 22. Oct 18 at 12.
 Jacob, Hy, Old Gloucester-st, Hoxton, Wood Carver. Pet Sept 28. Oct 16 at 12. Mills, Brunswick-pl, City-rd.
 Johnson, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Maidstone. Adj Sept 20. Oct 18 at 1.
 Kinaky, August, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 21. Oct 17 at 1.
 Klapper, Raymond, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 21. Oct 18 at 11.
 Leach, Chas, Pentonville-rd, King's-cross, Boot Manufacturer. Pet Sept 29. Oct 16 at 11. Peckham, Doctors'-commons.
 Leriche, Achille, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 21. Oct 17 at 1.
 Malam, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 21. Oct 18 at 12.
 Miller, Chas Joseph, Woburn, Bedford, Grocer. Pet Oct 1. Oct 17 at 12. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
 Nelson, Joseph Wm, Douglas-st, Deptford, Carman. Pet Oct 2. Oct 23 at 11. Jones & Morris, South-sq, Gray's-inn.
 Neville, Thos Edwd, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 22. Oct 18 at 11.
 Newman, Geo Marston, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 21. Oct 18 at 12.
 Noot, Wm, Mount Pleasant-lane, Upper Clapton, Greengrocer. Pet Oct 1. Oct 17 at 12. Marton, Barge yard-chambers, Bucklersbury.
 Palmer, Maria Donnishorne, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 21. Oct 18 at 1.
 Parslow, Free, Maria-st, Kingland-rd, Timber Merchant. Pet Oct 2. Oct 23 at 11. Roscoe & Hineks, King-st, Finsbury.
 Passmore, Hy Perkins, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 22. Oct 18 at 12.
 Rice, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 21. Oct 18 at 1.
 Richardson, Thos, Wimbol-st, Bethnal-green, out of business. Pet Oct 1. Oct 17 at 11. Hicks, Moorgate-st.
 Savaker, John Richd, King-st, Twickenham, China Dealer. Pet Oct 1. Oct 17 at 11. Kimberley, Moorgate-st.
 Simpson, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Oct 2 (for pau). Oct 23 at 12. Lucas, Lawrence Pountney-lane.
 Smith, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 21. Oct 18 at 12.
 Spicer, Hy, Esling, Broker. Pet Oct 1. Oct 17 at 11. Olive, Portsmouth-st, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Thornton, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, Maidstone. Adj Sept 20. Oct 18 at 11.
 Walker, Robt, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 21. Oct 18 at 12.
 White, Garney, Chatham, nr Canterbury, Kent, Carpenter. Pet Oct 1. Oct 17 at 1. Marshall, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Wilton, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Oct 2 (for pau). Oct 23 at 11. Hall, Coleman-st.
 Woodton, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Norwich. Adj Sept 21. Oct 18 at 1.

To Surrender in the Country.

Aymar, David, Wednesbury, Stafford, Chemist. Pet Oct 1. Birm, Oct 17 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.
 Bettison, Joseph, Gainsborough, Lincoln, Journeyman Millwright. Pet Sept 29. Gainsborough, Oct 16 at 1. Hayes, Gainsborough.
 Birks, Thos Kinnersley, Broseley, Salop, Schoolmaster. Pet Oct 1. Maseley, Oct 31 at 12. Watkin, Wellington.
 Birbeck, Wm Hy, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, Earthenware Dealer. Pet Oct 3. Birm, Oct 19 at 12. Smith, Birm.
 Bough, Joseph, Burnham, Stafford, Butty Collier. Pet Sept 29. Stoke-upon-Trent, Oct 26 at 11. E. & A. Tennant, Hanley.
 Brookhursts, Thos, Wednesbury, Stafford, British Wine Dealer. Pet Sept 28. Walsall, Oct 17 at 12. Bayley, Wednesbury.
 Cardlake, Thos, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, Beerseller. Pet Oct 1. Stoke-upon-Trent, Oct 30 at 11. Stevenson, Stoke-upon-Trent.
 Clark, David Hunt, Coventry, Leicester, Shoe Manufacturer. Pet Oct 2. Birm, Oct 19 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.
 Cole, Geo, Birm, Working Jeweller. Pet Oct 1. Birm, Nov 2 at 1. Mason, Birm.
 Cresswell, Richardson Baker, Washbrook, Suffolk, Innkeeper. Pet Oct 1. Ipswich, Oct 22 at 11. Pollard, Ipswich.
 Custiffe, Jonathan, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Sept 11. Manchester, Oct 16 at 11.
 Darling, Thos Jacob, Oxford, Leather Seller. Adj Sept 14. Oxford, Oct 17 at 11. Thompson, Oxford.
 Davenport, Edmund Sharrington, Bucknell, Salop, Land Agent. Pet Oct 3. Birm, Oct 19 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.

Drake, Chas, Uppingham, Rutland, Photographer. Pet Sept 27. Uppingham, Oct 9 at 10. Pateman, Uppingham.
 Eater, Robt, Worcesterhampton, out of business. Pet Sept 29. Wolverhampton, Oct 29 at 12. Langman, Wolverhampton.
 Evans, John, Whitland, Carmarthen, Draper. Pet Sept 27. Bristol, Oct 17 at 11. Press & Inskip, Bristol.
 Griffiths, Griffith, Chester, Flour Dealer. Pet Sept 27. Lpool, Oct 16 at 12. Sherratt, Wrexham.
 Kennicott, Rev Benj Centum, Monkwearmouth, Durham, Clerk. Pet Sept 28. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct 16 at 12. Fell, Sunderland.
 Leak, Chas, York, Tinner. Pet Oct 1. York, Oct 17 at 11. Hodgson, York.
 MacDonald, Robt, Lpool, out of business. Pet Oct 2. Lpool, Jan 8 at 11. Evans & Co, Lpool.
 Madren, Wm, Llanrhos, nr Llandudno, Carnarvon, Licensed Victualler. Pet Sept 29. Conway, Oct 8 at 12. Jones, Conway.
 Martin, Joseph, Worthington, Cumberland, Ale Merchant. Pet Oct 1. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct 17 at 12. Bousfield, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Marshall, Thos, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, Parian and China Goods Dealer. Pet Sept 29. Stoke-upon-Trent, Oct 20 at 11. E. & A. Tennant, Hanley.
 Matthews, John, Worcester, Ironmonger. Pet Oct 2. Worcester, Oct 18 at 11. Wilson, Worcester.
 Morris, Emanuel, & Tobias Morris, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Jewellers. Pet Oct 3. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct 17 at 12. Joel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Nicholson, John Jas, Bishopwearmouth, Grocer's Assistant. Pet Oct 2. Sunderland, Oct 23 at 1. Eglington, Sunderland.
 Phillips, Jas, Athelstone-hill, nr Hereford, Gent. Pet Oct 3. Birm, Oct 19 at 12. Chidley, Old Jewry.
 Phillips, Alfred, Prisoner for Debt, Warwick. Pet Sept 28 (for pau). Warwick, Oct 16 at 3. Dewar & Son, Coventry.
 Phelps, Wm Harford Glover, Burnham, Somerset, M.D. Pet Sept 29. Bristol, Oct 19 at 11. Brice, Burnham.
 Richardson, Hugh Playsted Tawney, Birm, Accountant's Clerk. Pet Sept 28 (for pau). Birm, Nov 2 at 10.
 Robinson, Jas, Crosthwaite, Cumberland, Coach Driver. Pet Sept 26. Keswick, Oct 11 at 11. Lowthian, Keswick.
 Roughton, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Kingston-upon-Hull. Adj Sept 19. Kingston-upon-Hull, Oct 17 at 12.
 Salt, Saml, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, Auctioneer. Pet Oct 3. Newcastle-under-Lyme, Oct 20 at 11. Brown, Newcastle-under-Lyme.
 Simmons, Alfred, Manch, Commercial Traveller. Pet Oct 2. Manch, Oct 23 at 9.30. Stringer, Manch.
 Spackman, Peter, Prisoner for Debt, Fisherton Anger. Adj Sept 20. Marlborough, Oct 19 at 11. Bartrum, Bath.
 Tait, Matthew, jun, Kingston-upon-Hull, Grocer. Pet Oct 2. Kingston-upon-Hull, Oct 17 at 11. Ayre, Hull.
 Toshach, Hy, Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, Labourer. Pet Oct 2. Sunderland, Oct 23 at 1. Bell, Sunderland.

TUESDAY, Oct. 9, 1866.

To Surrender in London.

Avern, Thos, Newcastle-st, Farringdon-st, Wine Merchant. Pet Oct 3. Oct 24 at 11. Swan, Carter-lane, Doctors'-commons.
 Boothman, Wm Hy Jas, Seymour-crescent, Euston-sq, Bookbinder. Pet Oct 4. Oct 24 at 11. Marshall, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Clayton, Thos, Nuford-pl, Edgeware-rd, out of business. Pet Oct 1. Oct 24 at 11. South, Welbeck-st, Cavendish-sq.
 Faust, Wm Geo, Borough, High-st, Southwark, Grocer. Pet Sept 28. Oct 24 at 11. Davis, Ironmonger-lane.
 Horsey, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Oct 5 (for pau). Oct 24 at 1. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
 Nicholls, Thos Wm, Bath-rd, Forest-gate, Essex, Traveller. Pet Oct 5. Oct 24 at 11. Munday, Basinghall-st.
 Penny, Wm, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Printer. Pet Oct 4. Oct 24 at 11. Heap, Strand.
 Pocock, John, East Sheen, Mortlake, Surrey, Market Gardener. Pet Oct 4. Oct 23 at 11. Anderson & Son, Ironmonger-lane.
 Powell, Thos David, Rochester, Surrey, Carpenter. Pet Oct 2. Oct 24 at 11. Munday, Basinghall-st.
 Rinder, John Hy, Gurnant-pl, Clerkenwell, Contractor. Pet Oct 4. Oct 24 at 11. Newman & Harper, Hadleigh, Suffolk.
 Ruel, Chas Simpson, Battersea, Surrey, Crucible Maker. Pet Oct 4. Oct 25 at 11. Morris, Leicester-sq.
 Simpson, Thos, Stratford, Essex, Shoe Manufacturer. Pet Oct 5. Oct 24 at 12. Blake & Snow, College-hill.
 Solomon, Benj, London-rd, Southwark, Surrey, General Draper. Pet Oct 5. Oct 24 at 12. Norton, Clifford's-inn.
 Stannard, Wm, Ipswich, Suffolk, Baker. Pet Sept 14. Oct 25 at 11. France, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Tilbury, Chas, Gosport, Southampton, Mealman. Pet Oct 5. Oct 24 at 12. Patterson & Son, Bonnyville-st.
 Thomas, John, Biester, Oxford, Builder. Pet Oct 4. Oct 24 at 11. Rae, Chancery-lane.
 Tozer, John Hy, Penton-pl, Pentonville-rd, Builder. Pet Oct 6. Oct 24 at 11. Parkes, Bouverie-bldg, Strand.
 Traylor, Geo, Kenton-st, Brunswick-sq, Carpenter. Pet Oct 5. Oct 24 at 12. Marshall, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Ullmann, Joseph, Haymarket, Comm Agent. Pet Oct 3. Oct 23 at 12. Edwards, Bush-lane.
 Walkinshaw, Alex, Gracechurch-st, East India Merchant. Pet Oct 6. Oct 24 at 11. Miller, Cophthall-court.

To Surrender in the Country.

Ainsley, John, Leeds, York, Fishmonger. Pet Oct 2. Leeds, Oct 22 at 11. Shackleton & Whiteley, Leeds.
 Boot, Richd Webster, Kingswinford, Stafford, Clerk in Holy Orders. Pet Oct 5. Birm, Oct 19 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.
 Bridgford, Nichd Fras, Plymouth, Devon, Assistant Surgeon. Pet Sept 28. East Stonehouse, Oct 20 at 11. Rodd, East Stonehouse.
 Casano, Fred, Leeds, York, Milliner. Pet Oct 3. Leeds, Oct 23 at 11. Booth & Clough, Leeds.
 Chadwick, Wm, Sheffield, York, Furnace Builder. Pet Oct 2. Sheffield, Oct 27 at 12. Mason, Sheffield.
 Chant, Jas, Monkton Combe, Somerset, Police Constable. Pet Oct 1. Bath, Oct 24 at 11. Collins, Bath.

Coles, John, Plymouth, Devon, Mason. Pet Oct 5. East Stonehouse Oct 20 at 11. Rodd, East Stonehouse.
 Callimore, Thos Board, Melcombe Regis, Dorset, Jeweller. Pet Oct 3. Exeter, Oct 23 at 12. Terrell, Exeter.
 Ely, Herbert John, Maidstone, Kent, Mariner. Pet Oct 3. Maidstone, Oct 22 at 11. Morgan, Maidstone.
 Evans, Thos, Hammer, Flint, Farmer. Pet Oct 4. Whitechurch, Nov 2 at 1. Croxon, Oswestry.
 Gale, Saml, Snape, nr Bedale, York, Shoemaker. Pet Oct 4. Ripon, Oct 25 at 12. Calvert, Masham.
 Harry, Fredk, Cowbridge, Glamorgan, Miller. Pet Sept 29. Bristol, Oct 19 at 11. Abbot & Leonard, Bristol.
 Hicks, Christopher, Shrewsbury, Salop, Attorney. Pet Oct 5. Birm, Oct 19 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.
 Hirst, John, Lpool, out of business. Pet Oct 5. Lpool, Oct 19 at 3. Henry, Lpool.
 Hoskins, Paul, Kenwyn, Cornwall, Farmer. Pet Oct 6. Truro, Oct 24 at 3. Paull, Truro.
 Hoskins, Wm, Kenwyn, Cornwall, Farmer. Pet Oct 6. Truro, Oct 24 at 3. Paull, Truro.
 John, Thos, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Hanlier. Pet Oct 4. Cardiff, Oct 22 at 11. Baby, Cardiff.
 Kelsey, Geo, Westbourne, Sussex, Market Gardener. Pet Oct 4. Chichester, Oct 24 at 13.39. Stenning & Hamilton, Emsworth, Hants.
 Keyston, John, King's Norton, Worcester, Farmer. Pet Oct 5. Birm, Oct 19 at 12. Hodgson & Son, Birm.
 Lambert, Wm, Thetford, Norfolk, Baker. Pet Oct 5. Thetford, Oct 23 at 11. Walpole, Becton.
 Ledgard, Thos Cooper, Dewsbury, York, Innkeeper. Pet Oct 1. Leeds, Oct 22 at 11. Bond & Barwick, Leeds.
 Lewis, Abraham, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Sept 15. Lpool, Oct 23 at 11.
 Lockwood, Thos Joshua, Sheffield, York, Coal Agent. Adj Oct 3. Sheffield, Oct 25 at 1. Mason, York.
 Lucy, Layton, Wavertree, nr Lpool, Tailor's Assistant. Pet Oct 3. Lpool, Oct 19 at 3. Henry, Lpool.
 Martin, Robt, Pontefract, York, Flour Dealer. Pet Oct 4. Pontefract, Oct 19 at 11. Jefferson, Pontefract.
 Mellicien, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Sept 12. Manch, Oct 23 at 11.
 Pagett, Thos, Birm, out of business. Pet Oct 8. Birm, Oct 23 at 12. East, Birm.
 Parker, Wm Hy, Middlesborough, York, Innkeeper. Pet Oct 6. Leeds, Oct 22 at 11. Cariss and Tempest, Leeds.
 Paull, Stephen, St Agnes, Cornwall, Miner. Pet Oct 4. Truro, Oct 20 at 3. Paull, Truro.
 Perrins, John, & Joseph Farran, Middlewich, Chester, Watch Makers. Pet Oct 8. Lpool, Oct 26 at 1. Cooke, Crewe.
 Reynolds, Joseph Alfred, Bardfield Saling, Essex, Thatcher. Pet Oct 1. Dunmow, Oct 20 at 11. Duffield, Chelmsford.
 Roberts, Thos, Birkenhead, Chester, Student of Divinity. Pet Oct 4. Bristol, Oct 19 at 11. Abbot and Leonard, Bristol.
 Roche, Jas, jun, Prisoner for Debt, Lpool. Adj Sept 17. Lpool, Oct 23 at 11.
 Shaw, Jas Malbon, Longton, Stafford, Butty Collier. Pet Oct 4. Stoke-upon-Trent, Oct 20 at 11. E. & A. Tennant, Hanley.
 Sulston, Wm, Aylesbury, Buckingham, Butcher. Pet Oct 2. Aylesbury, Oct 19 at 10. Fell, Aylesbury.
 Walley, Chas Vawdry, Gosmont, nr Whitby, York, Assistant Surgeon. Pet Oct 4. Whitby, Oct 22 at 11. Hindmarsh, Whitby.
 Williams, Wm, Shrewsbury, Salop, Grocer. Pet Oct 4. Birm, Oct 19 at 12. Reece & Harris, Birm.
 Wilson, John Richd, Scottburn-by-the-Sea, York, Painter. Pet Oct 5. Oct 22 at 11. Cariss & Tempest, Leeds.
 Wooster, Robt, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Cabinet Maker. Pet Oct 2. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct 20 at 10. Britton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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